Bushnell (1)

The ancient mythologies grew up at a time when the world was still rife with traditions of the primitive revelation, ~~theoph~~ with its actual theophanies anthropophanies as well as spirit doings.

vd Bushnell. Nature & Supernatural. 13.

Naturalism of the Sophists the Sadducees, & the moderns. pp 13-30

Last Battle. 19. ~~together~~

XIX of Science together form the one System of Knowledge

31. He aims "To find a legitimate place for the supernatural in the system of God, & hence it as a necessary part of the divine system itself".

"an argument -- this will save these two conditions: - the rigid unity of the system -- the fact that everything takes place under law"

31

Bushnell. N. & Sup. (2)

32. Seeks
"to obtain a solid intellectual footing for the supernatural evincing not only the Compatibility, but the essentially Complementary relation of nature & the supernatural as terms included ab origine in the Unity of God's plan or system".

---

36. Defines nature
per contra
The System of Nature is the entire System of created things & persons in all possessed states; for Nature is of two kinds, personal & impersonal, free & bound
Of course we get out of nature only what we put into it
If we ~~now~~ first exclude ~~for~~ finite persons from it then of course we must not confuse persons with it, no, denyth the liberty of persons as if belonging to it.

Bushnell. (3)

Personality -
Initiative
Self-Determination } 56. 85.

Subordination of Laws. 72.

Intervention - in Geology 76 - 82

Evolution - 78 — 82

Powers & Things - 85

What is commonly called Nature is not the whole of the Universe.

God and our Perfection 99 "the perfection is of our liberty, the exercising of our choice or conscious powers, so that we may be fully established in harmony with God's will & character".

Foreordination 105

Demons &c. 124 — 8

Angels may be redeemed 129.

Angels good & bad 124 - 129.

Last Battle with Science. 19.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY ALUMNI FUND

ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

May 17, 1935

Dear P. A. Alumnus:

The time is passing, and on June 30th the books for the Alumni Fund must close. I am taking the liberty of writing you, since you have no Class Agent, and I hope that the class of 1870 is going to make a creditable showing for this year. You will remember that all the money contributed is being devoted to scholarships and will enable boys, in many cases the sons of graduates, who would otherwise be deprived of it, to enjoy an Andover education. I am sure that this use of the money will appeal to you, and that you would like your class to appear among the list of generous contributors. Won't you send your check at your earliest convenience to Mr. James C. Sawyer, Treasurer, Andover, Massachusetts? I may add that the check need not be a large one. Any amount, no matter how small is gratefully received.

Sincerely yours,

S. H. Paradise

Secretary

Is. 55: 8-9. "For my thoughts are not your thoughts" O yes they are — says the Pantheist.

Bushnell

506 — Philosophy & Xty
508. Xn Theism
511. Virtual Atheism
512-3. Crucible
526. Perfection of God, Spiritual laws.

Bushnell

88. Spiritual order. 270

98-9. A School of Discipline

111. Necessary Ideas & Experience

124. Spirits, good & bad. 125

135. Satan

221. Natural development

264. Moral end of Creation

267. Cyclical order 268

270. Laws of Prayer & the Spirit

270-1. Law of Sin

271-2 Laws of Nature

284. Symbolism of Nature 346

309. Dialectic

334-5 Miracle & Law

344. An Experience.

343. Creation

346. Nature shudders at the death of Christ.

349. Restitution of all things

354. Sensorium

360. Spirit wonders God

370-1. Plato on assimilation to

392. 416. 423. 427.

400 Ethnic religion

391-5 Trinity

388. Seneca - Sin

428. Regeneration 435

438-9. Socrates

470. Nature is all.

435. No natural cause

439 Brainard's Indian

Ps 40:6. Goodliness = beauty

Wm H. Mortensen Managing Director
Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall Corporation, Hartford

111 - Necessary Ideas - prerogative of man, + Experience
124-8. Spiritism 88
143. Sin 369. 370
148. Emerson 68. 58. 71.
Psl. X. Atheism
224 Savages reversion 411.
370. Plato
2 Preface. "An immensely grown personal conceit is required to set any man to the taking down of the Lord Jesus by criticism".
"Nothing but the liberty of believing much will save us from believing nothing!"
Author's criticism of arthodox defenders as strong as of others
Creation. 63
56. 85. Self-determination
Powers & Things.
Second Causes.
Personality 88

Bushnell
23 Pantheism 68-71. 58. 211. 509. 342-3.
24 Depravity
Forgiveness denied
26. Supernatural ground of Government
30 Hume 202 Agassiz
Ch. 3: p 68-71. Emerson & pantheist
72. Scale of nature. Chemistry inorganic & organic
Subordination of parts to whole
Psl 8:5 - angels are called gods
76 origin of life 77. of man
78 Agassiz
83. System of nature. Universe 84
103, 98
36 Permanent Energy
96 Discipline 99
104 Adam 110

E. Northfd Mass Dec 12: 1919

My dear Ada: Butler's Analogy duly arrived some weeks ago, & is the book I wanted most of the three requested. Thank you very much. Now I hope you can find the others, which are out of print, & hard to obtain, & valuable to my studies. One is Jonathan Edwards' Strict Enquiry on the Freedom of the Will, 1754 (1st edn) & the other is Wm F. Warren's Paradise Found, or the Cradle of the Race at the North Pole. There are - I think, a very few other books of mine left at your home not already disposed of; & what they are I am not quite sure, having no accurate list. I had a list that I sent your mother a year or two ago. Of these the only books I'd like to keep are the following - unless I have already removed them before leaving Brkln.

Autobiography of Heinrich Stilling
" of John Bunyan by John Brown
Outlines of Universal History by Geo P. Fisher
Heroes & Hero Worship by Carlyle
(This was one of my father's bks)
The Divine Man, by Boardman
Keats' Poetical Works.
Bridge: Personal Recollections of N. Hawthorne
Gage: Salvation of Faust.
Poe & his Critics, by Mrs Whitman

Possibly some of these bks named are already among my bks here. I may have taken them from your house & packed them with the other bks now in storage here. I have the greatest difficulty in finding what I want in my stored boxes. But any of these books named that you can find — please keep them together to send me when I call for them, & all other unassigned books of mine that you find you are to keep as your own. Put your own name in them.

In case I never send for the books named, they also are to be yours; but if another year I can use them I shall need to. Meanwhile, keep this list in hand, & the books from getting mislaid.

The book on Paradise found you surely ought to read, as I have often told you. Not only is it extremely well written, but the theory offered is highly original, & very strongly supported. It furnishes a key to a thousand riddles of science, history & religion otherwise unsolved. The theory has not been taken seriously by many men of science or theologians, mainly, I think, its acceptance involves the abandonment of other theories dear & judices, not so well evidenced

of this. Dr Wagner's book has gone
thro' seven editions (11,000) & would
be improved with additions before
new corroboration. If the author
were not getting so old & infirm
I'd say, may get it out yet. Meanwhile it is well worth reading as
it is.

My conditions are very under
standing, but I still believe the real
help is non-physical
moral & financial. The kind of
work I authorities prepared to do,
expect to do, I believe I ought to do,
would keep me actively busy for
months to come, & give me
the assurance of work & time.

There are two cases of heart trouble
in town, that challenge
my interest. The Hewitts live in
Maple Cottage, near the big Stone
Barn, & whether Hewitt has the
care. They have four little children,
among the sweetest children
in town; Nettie 10, Dorothy 7,
Ruth 5, Kenneth 2 & 10 old. Three
weeks ago last Monday, Dorothy
was taken sick, & Ruth a week
later; & they are still desperately
sick. Dorothy has the worst
attack at Newton now. If she
recovers, she may
be always deaf. The oldest child

was well, till four days ago, when
she also began to show trouble; but
she seems worse today, I fear that
it may only a little stomach
disturbance of the stomach. Two
weeks ago the little boy, a beautiful
strong lad, scalded himself badly
on the face & neck, by tipping over
some hot grease just removed
from the kitchen stove. He is getting
over it, & today for the first time
his face was exposed without
a scab. He will probably have
scars, of course, but no further
injury. Mrs Howell herself is
not strong, & had but recently
recovered from pneumonia. Her
husband came two weeks ago to
help, & secured a nice, capable
woman. The neighbors take turns
in sending in cooked food with
food, & the family will pay
their bills for nurses & doctor
& supplies. Every day I go at
the house to learn the condition,
see the family in their kitchen,
& the two little darlings near the window
down at their engagement room on
the porch. We have been good
friends for three years, & I only wish I
could help them. Two ladies are staying
at the roadside this winter, each with
a little girl, 12 & 10. Who play together
very nicely, & often in my room.
They are 2 convalescents all their offers.
Helen is so lovely & pretty in shape. Pretty
is a young woman interested, & has quite a
collection of paints for Helen with which she is delighted.
Mr much love to all. Henry tomorrow

HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
BROOKLYN
N. Y.

Northfield Mass
Aug 29 - 1919

My dear Ada,

It was a great pleasure to see you here, & a great regret to have missed several of your calls at the Wayside - particularly the last. I very much appreciate your kindness; & amid the many fluctuations of friendship encountered with the shifting years, you have made me feel the constancy of your affection from a child to this day. I assure you this is a precious gift to me; & I wish it were in my power to prove in manifest ways how dear to me you always were & will be.

I was also very glad to meet Ronald, & identify him in memory ~~with~~ among the friends of your home whom I met from time to time. He makes a very pleasant impression on my mind of a fellow who will wear well, & prove fit for the place beside you that he seeks: tho I wish for you nothing but the best. I hope he finds at the photographer's the negative of the picture that I handed him, so that reprints can be made from the original plate, & not from the marred & faded copy. If so, he might have half a dozen new prints made,

& send one to me with the old one.
Thank mamma for the Orange
that reached me duly, and
try to find & forward those
three books that I have very
much wanted for the last
three years. I would have
been most glad if you & your
could have stayed another
week. Can't you come again
in October. That so glorious
month? Tell Frances that I
love her dearly still - that
fear this means very little to her.
I can see her growing more
lovely every day - while I grow
less so, & soon shall vanish
altogether. My love to Glen-
field & your mother -
& my best felicitations to your
father. I think Grandpa Stebbins
must be highly pleased to have
it this one, & not somebodyels
tho he did not see the objections
to your other suitor that seemed
plain to me. Just what relation
is Gould to Mr Stebbins?

Affectionately
Fanny M. Rankin

When you have a news like these that is really good please
favor the Nesper Chronicle with it. Much of it does not
reach us here.

E. Northfd Mass.
March 10. 1918

My dear Ada. You may be sure that your good letter of the 8th (my birthday, aet 67) gave me great pleasure & great sense of relief. I was certainly very delirious, & forgot all the issues in case you had chosen the alternative course in your affairs at the heart. I thought it probable that Emil was a good man, who would be good to you in a conventional way. But he impressed me as possessing a temperament, that would not prove wholly congenial, while his Germany affiliations, in the present state of things, might prove a source of life long embarrassment, if not acute distress. Whether so or not, I am sure you are better off now, & moving in the right direction. These war

the things are inevitably tragic, & what is in store for you God only knows. But I believe that he has chosen for you, & to him we must look for the issue that is best. I can freely congratulate you now on your good fortune & also your good sense, & the good hand of God in your behalf. In the whole matter from beginning to end, I think you have acted very wisely, showing the self-control, & careful deliberation that I would have expected in you; & now I wish you every joy & blessing — as indeed I always did. I am glad you have some love left over for me, since you have long been very dear to me. I have always loved you, always

greatly admired you, & daily prayed for you ~~have~~ since you were a child. Would God I could do for you the hundredth part of all I would love to do, to promote your interests & welfare from now on! And if I can so wholly congratulate you, I certainly cannot do less for Mr Stebbins. I know the treasure he has found, & trust he may prove altogether worthy. You know I used to tell you about Phillis Shaw, who lived near Prospect Park on Fifth St. I was visiting Glenfield knew her. She became engaged a year ago to a former schoolmate, & was married about Christmas in Illinois, where she went for the wedding; as her husband's business

engagements prevented his returning east, tho his former home was Passaic N. Jersey. Phyllis has written about it all along, & since the wedding. Her letters read a good bit like yours, & I believe she has met the same good fortune. Now, when you get quieted down, & have the time, write me what you are going to do meanwhile, & try to find & mail the three books, securely tied, but so as to admit of opening in the Post office - tied with small hemp, not cotton string - & insured, for the books are valuable - call them $10. tho' that wd not buy them. Here is a picture for Frances - Why won't she write? Endeavor then to write a good long letter. Send remembrances to Nellie, much love to Mamma. Was pleased Mr. Geo Stebbins must be. Loan me Fould's picture to return. Yr loving friend. H. W. Rankin

An Easter Message
For the Girls of the Class of 1922

I

[illegible]
[illegible] the New [illegible]
Junioes in cloth and gown, for you
It's Easter all the time!

II

[illegible] Easter day,
[illegible] joy [illegible]
So which your leaping hearts [illegible],
Your happy voices ring.

III

Can't be so? Yet well you know
The seasons [illegible] and winter,
And all the joys of earth, life
Are mingled day with pain.

IV

Life itself doth seem, at last,
To be a bitter [illegible]
That buries beauty, love and hope,
And all without amend.

V

Must it be so? Nay, Easter day
The Lord of Life [illegible],
Who liveth [illegible] forever more
And conquered all the grave.

VI

Helped, he died, he rose, he reigns
That [illegible] his [illegible]
May share in his immortal youth
And his eternal grace.

VII

Proof of his majesty, his love!
[illegible] God [illegible]
In him for you, God's power proved,
[illegible] your [illegible] [illegible],

VIII

Look at this day of life and death,
This deep [illegible] the tree!
Who stopped to consider your [illegible]
To satisfy his [illegible].

IX

To satisfy his own, said I?
What [illegible] he do for you,
But fill you with eternal good,
And redeem [illegible]!

X

Who is this Saviour [illegible] God,
This sovereign [illegible],
That suffered on the [illegible] tree
To win your answering eyes?

XI

Almighty God himself it was,
Who made the earth and man;
Creator of the heavenly host,
And of our little span.

XII

God put himself in our place,
And bore with our despite,
To wean us from our wandering,
And fill us with his light.

XIII

O friends '22! to you
This heavenly friend's appeal
Comes, in this glorious Eastertide,
To make your life more real.

XIV

He is the fountain of your life,
The spring of all your joy;
Look into him, and live indeed,
For him your days employ.

XV

He is more near than you may think,
And never far away;
In his dear presence you may work,
And in his presence pray.

XVI

He loves to have you think of him,
And with him often speak
Of everything you care about
Of everything you seek.

XVII

Speak to him as to one who loves,
Who thinks of you, and cares;
Who giveth every earthly good,
And shields from earthly snares;

XVIII

He giveth, best of all, himself,
And teacheth to his truth,
That those who know him truly need
Have no immortal youth.

Henry William Rankin

Easter, March 27, 1921

St. Louis.

April 13. Mr. Stebbins: I do not know why I should have written you, as a member of your class, but I feel like to keep it — H. W. Rankin

Dear Mr. Stebbins:

You will copy the enclosed verses I wrote on Easter Sunday for the Sunday class of girls who were so kind as to make me an honorary member. I thought you might be pleased to read them, & wish you would put them to music — or tell me of a fitting tune to which they might be sung.

Sincerely Yours
Henry W. Rankin.

E. Northfield April 10. 1924

Mr. Geo C. Stebbins
Brooklyn N.Y.
19 Verona Place

Among the war books, one you may like to read is called: At the Serbian Front in Macedonia, by E. P. Stabler. The Lit. Digest of March 23, 1918. p. 80. calls it "An intensely human book".

The Lit Digest is the most impartial epitome of all news & discussions I have saw. To read thoroughly this one paper every week, would be more profitable than hastily to run over any daily. If one could have one paper it should be the Digest

Mr Henry Rankin
E Northfield
Mass

January 21 – 1941

MRS. GOULD STEBBINS
TOMS ROAD
STAMFORD, CONN.

Dear Dr. Speer: –

I enclose several letters of mine from Mr. Rankin and will try to find more and send them. I expect I should have saved more – but from about 1908 – to somewhere in the 20's I was so deluged with letters and clippings – I am afraid I did not appreciate them – and destroyed them. He was a very frequent visitor in our home – coming for dinner every week for a

long period - and living as a guest with us for several long periods. Was affectionate with us - doing nice little things for us - a little leather book - many books from his library - a small rug - a teak wood table - one of his uncle's. Many many hours have I sat and listened to Mr. Rankin so that my Mother might get a moment's rest. I was fond of him but too immature to recognize that he had a great mind. I have entertained him here and there to make his hard days easier.

Sincerely

Ada Young Stebbins

GREEN PASTURES
EAST NORTHFIELD
MASSACHUSETTS

P.S.

Since writing the foregoing I have come across a letter from you dated August 9. 1903. which has a bearing on the Rankin relique. The material I have just gone over contains nothing about his father or his work.

Nor his correspondence with Wm James: though there is a small photo on the back of which is "W. J." I took it to be Wm James. If you want this photo I will send it to you.

You do not mention the McCarter material in your letter.

There are 10 or 12 unpublished

MSS. on philosophical & religious themes, among which may be the thesis on theism in the light of contemporary thought. I will send you the whole lot if you like. I don't believe any magazine or any publisher wd. look at them.

I am afraid the missionary material you specially desire is in the Seminary storeroom. I will get around there when I can make time for a tough job.

A. P. F.

Op. de Carlee

He was well aware how much induction at best is only a selection, & how often the demand for facts is only an attorney's call for those particular facts which will best support one side of the debate.

Japan As It Is
Unsigned — Very good
Contemporary Review
Nov. 1917. pp 533-41

D. B. Mc.

The ethnic & psychic unity of the race he held as decidedly as did the great ethnologist of his own university, D. G. Brinton, whose volume on the American Race defending this position appeared in 1891 after the publication of Makotonomichi.

Paul held the gentiles inexcusable for not making the right metaphysical deductions from the world of phenomena in which they dwelt; intimating moreover that the entire order of the world not only plainly showed the divine cause, but was expressly designed to lead men to feel after God & find him. This was exactly what Socrates taught & exemplified in that same city of Athens

Kanno Hatoyama:
Professor in University
of Tokio.
Made E.S. Morse
Bibliography

Edward S. Morse
Japan Day by Day
2 vols 8vo H.S. Col
H.M.C. 1917
Journal kept in Japan
during his visits -
1877, 1878, 1882

Illustrated
Clothing
Illustrated
Col

Creation

If Heaven were a sample
Hall of all the Creation's
Biology, Zoology & Botany
we need expect darkness.
These conclusions are
Instances of probabilities
I feel certain we can hardly
probably to even conceive
of highly improbable
to even Hear.

If God did not to Hear upon
the questions that he put to Job.
They might take he as speech
left as he was for all the
advance of knowledge.
If I might even challenge
~~Hear~~ effectively Divine patience
critical with the question
Who to their own teaching
Who is this that darkeneth
counsel by words without
knowledge? Where wast thou
when I laid the foundations —
Canst thou the laws of the heavens
know? Canst thou determine their influence
upon the earth?


EAST NORTHFIELD MASS.
4 30 PM
SEP 2
1902

Creation

Fiske. 17. 18. "During the past 50 yrs there have been great changes made in Cuvier's classification -- the classification most generally adopted today is Huxley's, but it is rather a modification of Cuvier's than a new development. I am doubting has been the work of the great French man". Dr McC. was certainly familiar with the views of Lamarck ~~whose~~ (Art Philo) in 1809 in his Philosophie Zoologique & further jellied in 1815 in his treatise on invertebrates (over)

UNTAIN
OCT 27
930 PM

Mr. Henry W. Rankin
119 Macon Street
Brooklyn
New York

over)
who "entirely rejected the
notion of special creation
of species and some of the
important factors in evolution
Fiske · 19-2-0.

Introduction: Plato's [illegible]

[illegible]

As a deduction from the data presented to the intellect [illegible] Theory of the Forms was at least as strong as any conclusion that has been [illegible] in philosophical discussion. It is clearly a distortion of the strongest kind, as shown [illegible] by Sextus Empiricus.

Immanence

The Gospel owes its origin not its best expression either to Greek philosophy or modern science but only gives it a historical illustration & corroboration

Ps. 104.

We accept this position but did not regard it as we have said it was fully affirmed in Christian theology from Augustine to Hodge

Thus the Immanentism modern statement is Emerson's, Pantheism is not the emphasis of Immanence

Preliminary to all questions of the Higher Criticism is the question involved in Biblical viz, does the [illegible] warrant Miracle? Having it [illegible] settled, I grant him all — [illegible] [illegible] we are able to approach the problem of Historical Criticism —

For him this was the preliminary question to be answered first!

he did not regard the foregoing
[illegible] as possessing a
logical force that ~~by~~ even if
the doctrine were true there
would still be sufficient
in accepting it

[illegible]

The [illegible]
the [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] that
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
evolution [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] while
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] supplies [illegible]
grounds for accepting a
[illegible] revelation.
The logical [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] for evolution are the [illegible]
most considered by its advocates.

Thesis

He did not think all God power now in operation nor all his plan now under inspection. We must add that reserves of power & an unfinished plan as matters to reckon with

Reid Mission The Part

Creation 7th ed.
62-3.

Had Dr McCartee remained in the school of Cuvier merely from the force of habit in his thinking, such concession is no more to be set down to his discredit ~~than~~ as a man of science than in the case of men of [illegible] of [illegible]. The most [illegible] men of one generation retain a conservatism in some particulars — if they did not there would be no restraint upon the wildest licence of thought. But in fact Dr McCartee kept abreast of his times to the end. I rejected the new doctrine on scientific grounds.

See it is the century of 20.
Science, 18-19. "To discover a great truth requires a succession of thinkers

over

He did not "think the question of Evolution" (Fiske 21) but gave it honest thought.

In 1861 H. Spencer began to prep. a general hypothetic statement. Its point of departure was Doctrine of the change from homogeneity to heterogeneity. p. 25

"Spencer's thought is often more profound than Darwin's. But he was the first to admit the indispensableness of natural selection to the successful working out of his own theory."
Fiske: 25

Lyell's Geology appeared in 1830. Its ~~doctrine of~~ Uniformitarian doctrine was eagerly received by all who favored the Evolutionary Scheme. It is still accepted in a most uncritical way by many who have not examined more recent data.

But Dr. McC. refused to admit finality in Geology, & in this he has been abundantly justified by later developments of the Science.

See Ed. Sci. July 1902. 538-9.

Natural Selection was published in 1859. & nearly accepted as an all sufficient reason cause to account for all organic modifications & the natural production of man. Dr McC. refused to admit sufficiency or finality to this doc. & again was justified by later developments.

THE NORTHFIELD,
EAST NORTHFIELD,
MASS.

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS.

WESTMORE
VT.

Mr Henry W. Rankin
119 Macon St
Brooklyn,
N.Y.

If Noah's floods were but the visible & violent climax of changes that have long been operating slowly in the crust of the earth it but shows the inadequacy & the continued truth of the contrasted doctrines of Lyell & the Catastrophists. The evidence for all these proposals by Gt. Wright not having deeply interested him but not at all satisfied him evidence was collected in the year of Darwin's death.

Bib Sac. July 1902.

However he may be regarded as a naturalist of the old school his general conclusions are not yet out of date — but he is now being absolutely contradicted.

Bible Miracles Bible

The Xn faith is based on a revelation that is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] characterize their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] any Xn faith [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] foundation of the faith [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to do away with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] only [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] doctrine of its [illegible] [illegible] is the [illegible] of our Master [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] every miracle [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] guaged by its own [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] little [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] distinct [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

March 30. 1938

GREEN PASTURES
EAST NORTHFIELD
MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs

My dear Dr Speer
In going through some of the late Mr. Henry Rankin's papers I find a bundle of letters & MSS. connected with the life & work of Divie Bethune McCartee M.D.
Are these the letters Mr. Rankin promised you?
If so, please let me know where to send them to you.
If not, what is the name of the gentleman you are interested in?

Now that the weather is warming up I want to tackle the bundles of books & papers in my barn, & the boxes Mr. Rankin left in the Seminary Storehouse 30 yrs ago or so.
The books in my barn are heavy philosophy & religion, chiefly, — all valuable in their way. Do you know any person or any library that wd. value them?
There also seem to be complete files of certain religious weeklies.

Awaiting word from you regarding the McCartee matter, I am,
With warm regards,
A. P. Pitt

ARTHUR P. FITT

INSURANCE
of all kinds

East Northfield
Massachusetts

NOTARY
Public

Aug 2

Dear Robert

Your card to hand.

Last Spring I went through Mr. Rankin's boxes in the Seminary Storehouse, — it was quite an experience. Of the 16 or so, most of them were full of clippings and magazines. The storekeeper pretty nearly swore when he found that he had been giving them valuable space & care all these years! We went through the books with a view of donating such as might be useful for refilling the libraries of Chinese schools. But nothing has followed up to date, — Mr. Polhemus, supt of property, has not yet got around to consenting to release the books.

He wants to be sure he cannot realize something on them.

In going through the boxes I set aside every letter, notebook, &c, that was from Mr. Rankin's distinguished correspondents, and of his own composition. I have been stalled in this matter too, but will keep at Mr. Pollemus in the hope of disposing of this material before snow flies. I will send you all the letters you refer to, and send the more personal stuff to the executor for the family – if he wants it.

I enclose a letter from Rev. E. Van Dyke Wight of Princeton, which will interest you. He plans to come here late this month or in Sept. to look over the Rankin material. Please return Mr. Wight's letter.

The conference season has been good. Some strong men here now.

Best regards A. P. F.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. Robert Speer
Rockledge
Lakeville, Conn

Your card dated 18th rec^d - today (21st). By some coincidence or process of telepathy I rec^d - on Saturday a bundle of Rankin material from his executor, & looked through it yesterday. I immediately wrote you, addressing letter to "156", marked "Personal - Please Forward." My letter answers your card, so I will await further word from you.

I have a number of letters from Mr. R, dealing with religious & philosophic themes. You can have them all if you wish.

A. P. Fitt

ENGLEWOOD
MAR 11
530PM
N. J.

1938

LAKEVILLE
MAR 31
11AM
CONN.

1938

1

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. Robert C. Spear
~~Rockleff~~
Lakeville Conn.

In accordance with yours of the 23rd I am forwarding by express the MSS. I have on hand of Mr. Rankin's. = When I was in Princeton 2 yrs ago he forwarded me the MSS. of Part I of a primer on Phil. he wrote, & asked me to hand it to the prof. of Phil. there, after reading. I do not know its subsequent history. He never got around to Part II. = Keep (or destroy?) the various MSS. = I will make out list of books as soon as I can.

Sincere regards &c.

A. P. G.

March 29

HENRY W. RANKIN
119 MACON ST.
BROOKLYN
N. Y.

Jan 9 - 1908

Dear Mr Speer

Among the readers of my article on Political Values is a distinguished Roman Catholic Scholar, now connected with a Convent at Georgetown Ky. This is the Rev E. L. Van Becelaere, the first man to publish a serious attempt in the history of American Philosophy. This gentleman has done me the favor to return my article with his marginal annotations; & the points of concurrence & difference indicated in his notes are of considerable interest to a student of missions. I think you will like to see them & send your paper to examine & return to yrs truly Henry W Rankin.

Drs Brown & Barton & Pentecost & Bishop Potter & Chester Holcombe are among the men who seem to be very well satisfied with the positions taken.

Van Becelaere's most interesting work is as follows: La Philosophie en Amérique depuis les Origines jusqu'à nos jours (1607 1900) Essai Historique - 1904. pp. 180. Cr 8vo. Lille, Morel-Lemesle & Taylor Co New Haven. ($1.00)

Sept. 23 - 1901.
E. Northfield
Mass

My dear Mr Speer

When the Ms is returned to you I would be glad to have it read by Dr Ashmun, if in this country, by Dr Hepburn, & by any one else who might pronounce a valuable opinion upon it. If you will request from each reader a written statement of such opinions, permit me to read them, & file them with the paper, the whole effort may prove useful to the Board & the Mission. An abstract of results might be ~~done~~ publd in the Missionary Magazine if the

Board – I think it is a pretty fair vehicle for reports of so great a work as that of the Presbyterian Missions. A copy of my paper I sent to Mrs McCartee who if she gets it will probably submit it to Dr Greene. She regarded him as the best acquainted with Dr McCartee's scholarship of those remaining in Japan, & about the best qualified to judge of his work in question. When you have yourself read the paper you will know best how to use it. Leaving Ningpo is a great grief to me, but the 20 years of my residence here leave me full of grateful & happy memories. It has been a blessed work to be identified with even in so imperfect & feeble a degree as has been my portion. I was a broken down invalid when I came here & never expected to remain to accomplish anything at all. My times, my breath & all are in his hands who is my Portion.

Affectionately Yours

Henry W Rankin.

Pray that I may have strength & wisdom given to complete this work on Dr McCartee's life that I should do nothing more; & to do it as most

To help the Cause of Missions.

119 Mercer St. Trenton
June 20 1904 ack

My dear Mr Speer: I have written a paper (rather longer) Political Values of the American Missionary which I want to have ~~printed~~ used in some magazine if it be practicable together with Col Sheppard's paper. The theme of both is the same but the Sheppard article furnishes a concrete illustration of mine & a special discussion. I believe that each paper enhances the value of the other; and they should be read together or consecutively in the same journal. I believe that both papers throw light upon the immediate conditions & problems in Asia at large.

I have not strength to spare
for giving the demands of magazine
editors, or submitting my productions
to them; & so that I have left
must be ~~[illegible]~~ given to my work-
ing, if I am, even to get it done.
The Outlook has returned both
papers with the enclosed note
which I write trouble you to
return to me. I am ashamed
to give you any more trouble
on my behalf, having already
given you a great deal; and I
certainly would not do it if
I were not in a bad plight.
But I expect to get my work
all done if I can be spared from
all distractions. As my own
article is upon a theme of in-
terest to you, & is based on pro-
longed study, I will venture to
ask for your reading, that you
may judge for yourself whether
you think that in the interest

of missions it ought to be paid?
If you think it only a repetition of familiar remarks, I shall not be disposed to blame you; for you have good opportunities of judging. If ~~you~~ otherwise you think decidedly that it should be used, if it be practicable with your crowding engagements for you to aid me again, I shall be grateful.
The papers near especially on matters that Dr James Dennis has studied, I should like very much to have him read them. Perhaps too he would be willing to relieve you of the care of them & the effort to secure their publication. In that case I would be equally gratified. I can't afford to give away my article - for I have not been able to earn anything in a long time. This is one reason that I have been led to enlarge my study & delay the biography. For I have

needed to produce something that will bring the usual wages. If my writing gets done this summer, as I think it will – i.e. the greater part of it, including the Memoirs – I think it will be possible to secure publication in book form with or without the aid of magazines. But some of the articles in hand are already committed to the Dial Lacu – (which pays nothing) & others I would like to get into where they would be more widely read, & also bring me some pecuniary return. I suppose the leading magazines have most of their material engaged for months ahead: so far I have not succeeded in getting anything used – altho I am encour-

aged to go on by these earlier notes from the Outlook & Atlantic which I also enclose to be returned.

You see I am making a fight for life in more ways than one, that if possible my whole task may be finished before I am taken away. But the things I am writing are meant to bear in a vital way the chief international problem of our time; which to me does not seem to obscure as it appears in most discussions. At all events right or wrong I know what I think about it, & what I want to say.

You may know that Mrs
A. Carlscho just returned
to this country, & is now
in Madison. She thinks
of residing in Washington
D.C., with Dr. & Mrs. Rice,
where they both have many
friends. I have not seen
her, being unable to leave
home.

Perhaps you may know
Mr Hurlingame, editor of
Scribner's Magazine. He
is, I believe, a son of Minister
Hurlingame, and perhaps would
look favorably upon these
Four Last Papers.

My own paper can be

publish no one, or in two in-
stalments. But I will
not send them to you till
I hear from you; as you
may not be in the city now,
or may be quite debarred
from taking on more cases.

Very truly yrs

H Henry W Rankin

11 Macoudra Avenue
July 2 1904

My dear Mr Spencer. Your very kind letter is gratefully rec'd. but unless you become convinced from your own reading of this paper on Political values that it ought to be printed I would not want you to do anything about it further than to lend it to Dr Dennis with the same request. If it ought to be printed I suppose that in the multitude & variety of periodicals there must be some to which it would be welcome; but I am so limited in time & strength & liberty of movement that it is difficult for me to make much exertion about it. I must put all my strength into writing until my project is complete. My reading is practically ended for all but the last division of my task & comes after the biography & some other things are

finished. My own preference is that if both in connection with the other the value of each could be enhanced, and the pertinence of the Sheppard article to Greek Art conditions is made more obvious by the other. ~~[illegible]~~ The other paper can if necessary be used without the first by omitting a sentence near the beginning referring to the first. But I shd be very sorry to have it so used, and am convinced that the Sheppard paper deserves publication in its own right. Indeed ~~for my own part~~ if only one can be used I would prefer to have his paper used than my own. If there is no chance for either in a periodical I can still hope to use both in

volumes to me. My work is finished. But if these papers are not suitable for current publication it would help me to know why.

You will remember that the Shepard paper has already been returned from the Century, & I have just got both back from Scribners. But the Century has not had the second paper, nor Scribners has in their combined significance as a concrete illustration & general discussion of the same theme. The Atlantic also has returned Shepard — sent by itself. Probably all these journals are crowded with matter engaged for months ahead

It is possible that the Princeton (or Presbyterian) Review would take both papers; but in that case only a few clergymen would have read them. My own paper can be published as one or two articles, according to convenience; and I believe it is addressed to immediate conditions, to the most pressing international questions & prospects. But I would wish you to act only upon your own convictions, not on mine. First ask yourself whether it ought to be used, & then what journals are there it's which these papers could suitably appear.

I am very glad you have rec'd the Isaac Owen material. I hope you will be able to get it before beginning on the book. The whole file of Guardian must be very

valuable, & a great acquisition. Not only Missions & India but the whole subject of Comparative Religion finds plenty of good material in its issues.

My immediate state of health is not so much more uncomfortable than it has been for the year past; but it has been very uncomfortable for a long time & very weakening; while it will take a miracle to set me right. I am simply staving off for a little longer the inevitable disaster in which it must end unless Divine Power intervenes. The notes that are by the editors of Atlantic, Outlook & American Monthly regarding a previous article returned by them —

on Permanent Factors in the Eastern Problem. I encourage me to think that my time has not been thrown away, but that in the end this effort will find its serviceable place.

Very truly yours
Henry W. Rankin

I enclose one dollar to cover postage.

Brklyn - 119 Macon St.
July 19 - 1904

My dear Mr Keen -

Please read & forward the enclosed letter, & tell me if you are still in the city, or where to address you. I want to send you for examination the little book of which I write to Mr Corbett, & will ask you to forward it to him. You will see how I estimate the book, & how sorry I should be to lose it. If it can go in any way more safely than by common post please send it me -

cordially. Altho you cannot read the Chinese text you will like to see once a book which has an initial, & wholly unique position in the presentation of the Gospel to the official mind & northern people of China. The fact that such a book should be wholly unknown to later missionaries working on the same lines only shows that history is being made in China faster than it is being written.

Very truly yours

Henry W. Peake

P. S. I forgot to add that I am much pleased with your acct of the Nevius biography. It is lucky for that book, that I persuaded Del Pierson to prepare it for press, instead of doing that my self as Mrs Nevius had desired.

Nevius, Martin & McCartee – to mention no others, think of such men, all in one obscure mission for elders together! In Dr Martin's first 18 years in China I have the best material in existence – the abundant testimony of the man who knew & loved him best. I hope I'll be able to put it to good use. No man understands Dr Martin who does not know him in those 18 years. I could write a single tribute to those three men that might astonish some unbelievers in the enterprise of missions. Yrs H.W.R.

BROOKLYN, N.Y. STA B
NOV 14
12 30 PM
1907

POSTAL CARD

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY

Robt S. Speer Esq
156 Fifth Ave
New York City

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1907
MR. SPEER.

Kindly tell me the date of Dr Allen's first appointment as American Minister in Korea - Also the total numbers killed by Boxers of Missionaries & their children, & of native Christians - Protestant & Rom. Catholic if it is known.

Yrs. truly - Henry W Rankin
Brooklyn
119 Macon St

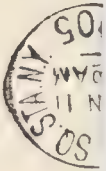
Jan 16

THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK.

POSTAL CARD.

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

Robt. E. Speer Esq
New York City
156 Fifth Ave.



I send you Dr McCartee's Dissertation in the Mandarin Script to be forwarded as you see fit to Dr Hunter Corbett of Chefoo.
If this little book be, as I suppose, the first full presentation of the Gospel to the official mind, & northern people, of China, for twelve years 1860-1872 continued to be, then this little book possesses a unique historic interest in the records of Christianity. For this reason only I send it to you that you may look at it once before it goes to China. Mr Luce particularly wished to see it, & Mr Corbett will be glad to see it again. I hope that a proper record of it may be made by one or both of these men.
Very truly yrs - H. W. Rankin - July 28. 1904.
Brooklyn N.Y. 119 Macon St.

THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK

POSTAL CARD.

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY

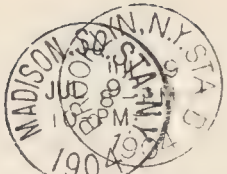
Robt E Speer Esq
New York City
156 Fifth Ave

Your review of Morley's Gladstone makes me envy you the privilege of reading that book. I have received from Wuchow the native tribute to Dr McCartee (as I suppose it to be) printed in a neat pamphlet in Chinese characters with portrait.

Yours truly

H. W. Rankin

Brooklyn



THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK

POSTAL CARD.

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

Robert E. Speer Esq
156 Fifth Ave
New York city

Dr. Robert E. Speer - Newport, R.I.

Bible Department

6 Northfield Jan. 17. 1926

Dear Dr. Speer

re. Paul Moody + successor to Dr. Torrey

Thank you for your letter of the 14th making a few more comments on the situation here.

W. R. H. is far from being a well man, as I suppose you have heard. He is said to have Bright's disease, & has been recently much confined to the house. His wife also has been unwell. I understand he contemplates going to the South of France - probably soon. His mother spent a winter there & returned home an invalid to die of this same sickness. In any case it looks doubtful whether W. R. H. will ever be well enough to continue his work with the present zest, but whether "so" or not the

contingency of his retirement in present. I am told that this has been coming on a long time, tho' but recently acute. It is very sad, & I am again deeply sorry for him, among ourselves — on liberal grounds. But now with such prospects in view, what can be done next? Here I wd like to give you my impressions of the available material. On the supposition that W.R. is disabled, I see two possible alternatives — both good, but one perhaps better than the other.

It is well known that Mr. Ferguson his death separated the role that Paul did since Paul's death. When it did so, it was that this Paul was but nothing college. There are strong reasons for regarding Paul as the logical successor, to W.R. as President of the Board, & financial agent for the

Schools. In these capacities I have no doubt he did much good, while his personal influence for good on the teachers & students had be marked, as I believe it is in Middlebrook.

Whether he did well to leave Middlebrook so soon after beginning there, & whether he did wisely & advisedly in his main occupation the burden of raising money every year, may be questioned. If there were no other good alternative, I am sure he did right to come here, & take on Hill's duties; the trouble is, or may be, that, I hope that no man will have again to be given a diplomatic & financial responsibility & authority to govern the internal policy & the two departments of the schools. No man, however well & well meant, ought to have the right to treat these principals as his private employees, or to shape by his sole authority the internal policy of the schools. Any man or woman capable of handling such a great institution should be the colleague not the underling of the trustees, & should have an equal voice, if not more than equal voice on all matters of internal administration, subject

I think these conclusions stand to experience & to reason, not only here but everywhere else, or with few exceptions.

In view of Paul's fitness for this work in many respects, & his family connection, I suppose the trustees had naturally been first to him with a proposition for his return to Oakfield; & in the circumstances given, I think they should do so, so far as present indications go. Yet there may be drawbacks. I am not at all sure that Paul would wish to return here in the capacity named, unless as a last resort of the trustees, finding no other as suitable for that post. I believe, however, that he would be willing to accept the new arrangement the government I suggest, if he thinks the authorities be ready to favor the case. No man knows better than he the abuse of authority which has been prevalent, & Paul's recent experience as College President with no such autocratic function to fill, but simply amenable to the Bd of Management, has probably

proved a valuable training for any future service here.

Paul is, at most points, a splendid man, & of a spirit far more like his fathers than the elder brother's. Paul has already made a noble record in the pastorate, the army, & his present position. All his college girls are fond of him — just as all the girls here were fond of Dickerson — tho' I have been told by a recent Middlebury girl graduate that the girls like him better than the boys do. Of course his standing in Middlebury, should be thoroughly examined. Paul never wished any responsibility for business matters here in Montclair, tho' I believe he has advised many & had other business to handle at Middlebury. He was very much liked here as a Bible teacher in both schools, tho' he had to use a good deal of special effort to keep his teaching within the Montclair traditions — at least measurably so. At least two years before so. His service here was during my absence in Britain, & my only way of following his mind was by the two his book reviews for the Record. His views

unhappily influenced by Marcus Dods. I believe him to be strong in the New Testament & on its historical side, yet he will be decidedly modernistic that in the O.T. I have been too little of him to know just where he stands in theology, but imagine he has a good deal to learn before he can handle the O.T. with adequate conception of its historical reality, unity, continuity & divine authority as the whole canon. He will learn a great deal from habitual reading of the Princeton Review & he will be glad to accept all he found in it. He will find in it an strong exposition & defense of evangelical Xty, as to be found anywhere, with a far more comprehensive magnanimous scholarship ~~than those~~ & understanding of the opposition, & consideration for the modernist than any modernist writers show in their attitude to the O.T. If I had been able to afford it I would have sent him that journal for some back & other publications that we have received from him. I do not call myself a fundamentalist, which term, like many other party terms, is greatly abused, dishonored & used to cover a multitude of sins theological & moral. I don't feel, however, that we have here

accepted the term. But I have no doubt that these fourteen of the fundamentalists are nine tenths right; & all of them right in their major premise of a supernatural divine revelation, held solely by miraculous means. At his last Conference Oct. July 1879, D.L.M. used these words, which I had hung over the platform in this town:

"Yes the day has come in deed & blood — it is time for those who believe in a deep internal religion to look to God to help us against the world against him!"

(Life p 373)

If he had employed the methods of the Bible recommended by Wesley & all — who learned it from Mr Newton Clark — Nobody had ever known D.L.M. in the realm of religion, tho' he might have become notorious rather than famous in ~~commerce~~ trade. We do never have wished to see Scripture taught in the orthodox authoritative way, reducing it to mere ~~ethics~~ theism & ethics in the end & both of a very attenuated sort.

I have some doubt whether Faunce has got far enough sufficiently to teach the Bible here as his father we heard it taught, & Faunce seems that a modernist theology

home, on behalf of all Hayes & elsewhere, we destroy the principles for which the S. Cross spirit.

But what alternative is there to Pan? I think we have a good one in Mr Pitt. Without theoretical training of a Liberty Fitt has been a close reader of the accessible literature, & has a position much more like L.L.T. than I saw him do. Fitt made a brilliant record at Trinity College Dublin in the usual B.A. Course, & was intending to study practice law with his brother when L.T. brought him over here — attending to travel with him & act as his private secretary for a year. Fitt is intensely loyal to the L.T. tradition in every respect. His views & characters are far more clearly & more definitely than those of Mr C. He has proved business ability, great modesty, single-mindedness & kindness. Without being especially gifted ~~but a~~ in speech, he can make good, plain addresses on any matter requiring his care, & he is a very likable man to one who gets to know him well. He is the kind of layman

every patron loves to lean on. He is thoroughly public spirited, zealous, & every community better for his influence & activity. He, since the record of 1 year, does more than any one else to keep the public reputation of this place within the lines of influence & L. wished. He necessarily had a bad commencement with his ability. Give the opportunity of a wholly free hand in his work!

In my own mind there is no doubt whatever that for the immediate future he is the best man to be made President of the Board of financial agent for the Schools, & that, with freedom to follow his own judgment, he would accomplish for the Schools all that is done by W. & more. While his personal influence on the school life would be strong & of the best. He has plenty of fun in him, is a good entertainer (as also his wife) & can organize both work & play in a practicable & effective manner. Furthermore, he & Paul are the best of friends & respect each other's views & methods

they are yet together well. I think we ought to become friends again — as we were they have. It is not unlikely that Paul will be glad to stay where he is if he can. Fitt, take the lead in coffee; and be ready to express his approval of Fitts appointment if any alteration the position would suit him.

Dailey is a sick man, but may be able to carry on the good work — as the appointment of a dean lightens his cares, the new present bathouse — bathers are far greater than had been need before. If he breaks down during the year, which is apparent to his mind, the dean will probably have to carry on alone until a principal is found.

In these words I hope the trustees may reconsider the question of making a new proposition to Dickerson, which may avail to bring him back within one year's time, or two.

If you will carefully ponder all the testimonies of a students to Dick Lewis made in the October Commencement Chronicle you may realize better

Dictated 1/18/26

January 19, 1926

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
East Northfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I am very much obliged for your thoughtful letter of January 11th with regard to the Northfield Schools. It came while I was away at the Annual Conference of our North American Mission Boards at Atlantic City and I did not receive it until Saturday. I am sending it to John McDowell as you requested.

It certainly is a difficult problem that is presented in the Northfield administration in view of Will's illness. I am asking John McDowell for his view of the suggestions made in your letter.

Very cordially yours,

RES-KC

R. W. Rankin

E. Northfield Mass
Jan 21. 1926

Dr Robt E. Speer
Englewood, N.J.,

re. success to D.R. Moody.

My dear Dr Speer -

It just at hand, another thought comes to me that it may be wise, if practicable, to have Paul succeed Mice as President of Trustees - his name & family connection being widely known, but to have ~~Mice~~ the Fitt succeed Mice as financial agent; thus distributing two of Mr's functions; but to have no man called President of the School with the powers of a war President.

If Paul should prefer to remain at Middlebury – as I think he may, & probably should, so long as Fitt is a good alternate, he would still make a suitable President of the Bd if he can adjust his dates to the annual Bd mtg.
Of course, he must meet with his own College trustees at the same time. But perhaps this can be arranged to avoid conflict of dates.
Paul was originally on the Bd here (succeeding me on my retirement) tho he was then but a College Soph & more, but his father wished to make sure of ~~that~~ Paul's official relation to the school while F.F. was living to attend to it.
After Paul had begun teaching here he resigned from the Bd at F.F.'s explicit request that Paul shd abandon all

official relation to this work.
The Fitts also resigned at the same time, I think, & all of them officially to avoid a family quarrel. But this was after I had left Atlantic for Brooklyn.
Now, it seems to me, that both Paul & Fitt should be brought back to the Board by official action so soon as the issue with Lord is known. These two men get on well together, respect each others independent views. Fitt, by employing a subeditor to do proof reading &c, could still direct the Record of Lord, & once free to use his own judgment without interference, I think he wd make it better than ever. The Record lost a great deal when the contributions of Ernest Prodon ceased. But if the public reputation of Northrop is still largely identi-

fied with a strictly evangelical Xty, I think this is largely due to Mr Fitts influence in the Record. Yet already the place has lost a considerable number of old supporters & visitors, who dislike a visible drift toward the modern idea & goal. A self consistent modernist reduces Xty to an attenuated theism & ethics, & gives us nothing we cannot find as well or better put in Theodore Parker. He was equal to the best of them in scholarship, eloquence, moral audacity & the support of public, civic & national justice during the twenty yrs, 1840–1860, that he led the left wing of radical Unitarians. Mr Parker was no mere dogmatist or relativist in philosophy, but stood for the moral absolute & absolute morals. The current conception of evolution had not reduced his weltanschauung to a phantasmagoria of illusion. The best exponent of a naturalistic theism the last century produced (far better than Kant) was R. W. Emerson; who in his all theosophic moods looks like a Mr Platonic. If a man can't be an evangelical Xn the next best thing is to follow Emerson.

Emerson & Shields are form the two most influential men in American philosophy. Emerson, who produced no system, & whom any man can read to, is a better exponent than any modern man of a school of naturalistic theism & ethics. His total product is available. Plainly shows he was not a pantheist; the like of Edwards & others he used strange ambiguous expressions. In the Princeton Review, before McCosh became President, even McCosh has accused of an implied pantheism in one of his books that out. Much more strongly of the same thing he said of Edwards - if not read in his total context.

Shields produced no system of philosophy, but the greatest organon of research ever written - a propaedeutic to philosophy,

Unknown of all the Humanist, not make a splendid President of the Smithsonian. Sincerely yours, T. W. Rankin

in which Xty for the first time in
Philosophy. Its full rights expressed
& the rational Coordination of its
data with those of other sources
of knowledge. admirably shown.
Plato was always anticipating Christ.
Emerson was a reversion from Christ
to Plato. Shields could see how
all philosophy is consummated
in Christ, the Wisdom of God, &
the Logos of all his hidden truth.
& now Xty alone of all religions
both demands & supplies an ade-
quate reason for faith. Hence
in these two men I see the best
exponents in the whole history of phil.
first, of the best phil to be had on
the major premiss of a naturalistic
Universe, & then, of a philosophy
coordinating the whole of human
learning with the well attested
facts of Scripture & Xty. But this
is a long, overcultured in my letter.
The Northfield Schools & Summer work are
exceedingly fortunate in having
such available men to fall back
on in case of need as Paul Moody

I think Xty is a corollary — not of their alone, but of the whole of Xty is grounded in the very nature of things.

J. H. P. Tilt. I have no doubt that both men or either one, could handle the conciliation ~~work~~ work & schools very well, but they shd act only as detailed by the whole Bd of Management, & responsible to the Bd for the conventions as well as schools, while the two School Principals shd both be handled as colleagues of the Trustees — even if not themselves on the Bd — responsible to the ruling of the whole Bd, ~~not~~ & not treated as the private employees & underlings of one person, however wise & good that one may be.

Certainly any person competent to direct & inspire the work of a great filling school so well as Dickerson did here is the peer of any man on the Bd of Trustees.

I have asked the Alumnae Secretary to send the Alumnae Chronicle for October to every Trustee, & asked them to become regular subscribers. This Chronicle is extremely well edited, but shd come out four times a year not three times.

to one can ponder all the tributes to the two Dickensons published in that last number of the Journal but see that a change of inefficiency against any one's capacity of winning such testimonials as these falls flat. Even if some imperfections can be discerned in Dickensons work, as in that of every schoolmaster, yet he was always improving the work, succeeding in every measure he was put to introduce (in both schools) & meeting with rare success all the higher demands of his position. Give such a man a free hand subject only to the whole Bd in session, & his results would be still better & more conspicuous than is possible with the double headed method of government now employed. As the Dickensons are likely soon to sail for Europe, I wish very much you w'd visit them by appointment some afternoon at their own house in Oldwick. N.J. 16 miles from Morristown (Hunterdon Co) & sound them as to their later return here if the exigency did demand it. (of course)

Of all the Princeton graduates none ever won greater respect & interest than Mr Lowell; & if he had never made a sou the here he would be far the strongest man of the Alumni group.

Yours very truly
Thos. Chalmers McPherson

H. W. Rankin.

E. Nicholls, Esq.
Jan 25. 1921

Dr. Dorothy Spear
Englewood N.J.

My dear Dr Spear:

In my last communication I spoke of Robert C. Dowell as an admirer of Harmon in whom D. K. H. was exceptionally interested. I know this from my own association with D. K. H. This was words at different times to me.

An interesting incident occurred at the very first meeting of the two, after James Patterson was at Harmon. Neither one knowing the other before, or knowing who he was. Of this you will have legit

Which was a account.
During his Junior year occur-
red the break with Mr Sawyer,
former Principal of Hermon,
when the whole school from
youngest student to oldest
teacher was at it over the
Sawyer's fitness to remain
in charge. He was an aged
but teacher, a venerable man,
& had many good points, but
he was no fit executive, &
should never have been there.
After this was cleared & cen-
ter from the beginning, but it
threatened another change, gave
Sawyer the benefit of doubt
all of five years, & at the
end told him he must begin
& stay - because we could not keep
the school united, a sufficient
reason, but hath before & after
Sawyer's departure that reiterated

him with all possible consideration & made his going as easy as could be done, by continuing his salary for a whole year longer, & getting him off to Turkey. The shock however was too severe, he died soon after his coming, & thought he had a good hope for life, proved fatal to his health & working capacity from that time on. He taught Greek in Middlebury & at a college for teachers, then ended his days in Washington D.C. almost a mental wreck. The whole affair was painful to all concerned, & felt he was as much injured for his part as he was by a great pilling school, as the Dickerson was highly pilled. Dr. Hill was far kinder to Sawyer than Mr. Dickerson, but Sawyer's attitude & testimony regarding Sawyer to Dr. Hill, would not bear any testimony to the matters in that case. The removal of Dickerson

John wrote you he was doing, & it is in the election for a student of education & kindred problems such as you would & that your past experience and training ought to be an asset in the position. Now! As my position in writing at this time is ~~[illegible]~~ to say that when a vacancy occurs on the Board of Trustees, I believe there is no man living more suitable to elections, & no man living who would make a better President of the B of T than John - his wife also being an alumna of the Seminary, & a woman of rare talents & influence. Already he has served good men as Trustees, but of all these men I have no doubt that McDowell would be eminently the leader. He summons behind the mind of Lincoln better than he did, as he proved a better rhetorical exhibitor, & a better understander of the conditions & needs of this whole kind of work - white & Negro. Without having a mind of his own, magnanimous, & fair, he would be a manager, & stand the claims of Paul Vellin Hill stand first.

Except for his unfortunate war record, John would be my choice for President of Hampden-Sydney College.

H. E. Franklin

P.S. Among the unpublished papers relative to the Kingston rebellion in which the students generally took both sides & were dichotomized, there is more personal & intimate & explicit in the vein of criticism contained than a letter written by his last senior class.
I am not sure whether I sent you a copy of that letter, but to make sure I will have a copy typewritten for you to keep with other correspondence bearing on this matter.
But I enclose herewith copy of a letter from one member of that class who entered Alt Hagge College after passing the ~~highest~~ competitive examination for admission with the highest grade & which those examinations were first instituted.
Please return this copy - but have one made for yourself

if you wish. I think it to be
you a testimonial. I wrote for
~~him~~ Dickerson's use when asked
ed for references. He should
really have ~~been~~ offered the place
of Dean in a college. But if
the Trustees Minutes allow him
to get permanently settled, I shall
rejoice with no effort to get him
back here — they will have to
suffer the consequences of throwing
away their best asset.
In my opinion, there is no man
employed in any capacity
in the service of the Trustees
here who can not be more
easily replaced than Dickerson
Dean. Whose next desire
ought to be the strongest &
best part of his whole
work for Trustees, and
he has been sacrificed solely
to gratify the personal feelings
of one family.

Mr R accuses me of malice, falsehood, slander, ignorance, arrogance, seeking to undermine the government of the Schools, & talking about matters of which I know nothing. It is my right & duty to answer for myself, and I am ready to substantiate every word of my first letter to the Trustees before ~~report~~ any impartial jury of trustees & students that can be impaneled for investigating my conduct. I have nothing to conceal, & nothing to fear for myself from the searching test that can be applied — even if not at liberty to name all of my personal sources of information.

In some minor detail I may be mistaken — but in the main facts of which I chiefly wrote I know too much for my own comfort or peace of mind. But he is the only person who in all my life has charged me with malice.

I note you will keep together for future further reference what I have written about the Lyrai,

J. W. H. W. R.

Dictated 2/3/26

February 8, 1926

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
East Northfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

Thank you very much for your letters of January 21st and 25th which came while I was away in Richmond, Va., delivering a course of missionary lectures at the Union Theological Seminary there.

I received also a letter from one of the best known of the Mount Hermon Alumni, urging the permanent election of Mr. Duly as Principal of Northfield.

I have not seen Mr. Bulkley or had an opportunity to talk with him about Northfield affairs for some time but as soon as I can do so, shall be glad to report to him your suggestions regarding Paul and Mr. Fitt.

I sent your previous long letter to John McDowell and asked him for his opinion regarding your suggestions but as yet have had no answer from him.

With kind regard,

Very sincerely yours,

RES-KC

Henry H. Rand
E. Northf
Mar 28-4

Feb 24 1926

re. qualifications of Dr Tuttle

S

My dear Mr Rand,

My last letter I hope did not call for no answer. I wish now only to remind you of the fact that in the Tuttle qualification to become financial agent here — a fact you doubtless already know. It was the official decision of D.L. Moody at his death that Mr Tuttle should be associated with the conduct of the Bible Institute, Chicago. At that time the Institute was in debt, & had literally no endowment. Mr Tuttle became its business manager for a number of years. He immediately set about raising the money to cancel all debts, which he accomplished. He also finally raised some endowment.

He continued in Trustee, & secretary of the Board in Chicago, three years of his foreign term, & for some years after Dr Gray became Superintendent. He was moving instrument in securing Gray to succeed Torrey, as the best available man at the time, ~~but~~ He never entirely approved Gray's methods, but having got the Institute on its feet, & going well, & having found the higher Daughter to take care of its funds, he left Chicago while still the Recording Secretary of the Trustees. I think he purposely withdrew from local management largely to avoid interference with Gray, leaving him a free hand, but put myself to the Editor's Board, in control of internal policy.

He also, during his Chicago residence, organized & edited the Carpentage Library. I found a good local manager for that in a

I have received a letter from Brother Bradford to show you Dear Brother
a copy of which the first.

former president of Old Hermon, who
also was trained at the Training
School, being a thorough Bible student.
Having accomplished all these things,
and to have both the Institute
& the Library in good hands, he
returned East, & after some
time resigned all connection with
the Institute. He & Dwight together
invested some spare funds in
real estate at Alexandria, where
both had Summer Cottages; & de-
riving a little income in that way
kept themselves for literary work.
Too retiring, perhaps more, he
declined pastorates in Vermont,
taking pulpit pastoral charge, &
later became the working editor
of the Record of Christian Work, succeed-
ing Dwight Moody, & there gladly
ended his earthly life. He is a great
support to the local church in
this place, an admirable Bible
teacher, a man of creative
ability, of great modesty, devoted
to the ministry, interests & doctrines

position (in the main) in his father's. His relation to D. L. M. was at occasional assistant in his evangelistic work, at his business manager & private secretary, was much closer than that of either one of the two sons. After a brilliant college course in Dublin, he had intended the practice of law with his brothers there; but was diverted from that course by his first year of experience with Mr. Moody - during which he accompanied the Evangelist on his long southern tour from New York to Galveston. He is a strong straightforward, reliable, unpretentious man, of deeply devotional habit, whose life, hitherto, has always seemed to be side-tracked, in preparation for a final service that will engage all his powers. Years of the Northfield just arrived - one thing more. Paul Moody did not resign from the Board where Mr. M. requested by his brothers to secure an official connection with the School. The Fitts went out with him. It to get both Fitt & Paul back on this Bd. seems to me one of the first things to be done here. Yours truly Henry W. Rankin

with his success, like his father's, & complete control of the Board of the School. The value of that journal.

Henry W. Rankin

Rec'd

C. Winter Mass
May 16. 1928

My dear Mr Speer;

The announcement made in the press of your son's succession to Dr. Purdy will be very acceptable to most people, & pleases the Dickersons. If the old method of government here is to be continued I have no doubt that far more wisdom will be shown in it than has been shown since the days of the founder. As you know, I think that method is wrong in principle, & practically, & should be ended. The announcements cover no details, & leave unknown the future content of the office. I hope Paul Moody's name was not deliberately excluded from consideration, since he knows perfectly well that his father by my wish nominated him to be eventually head of the Seminary. Evidence of that is

Mary Cordiaally yours - Henry W. Rankin

sufficient in the family biography, & can be supplied by himself. He should certainly have been approached, & perhaps he was, altho so long as Will lives Paul will doubtless defer to the office. With your own advice, & closer interest in this work than hitherto, your son, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing, will ~~well~~ certainly be greatly aided in his new role. I have no doubt whatever of his ability, fidelity, & his possession of a better spirit in this service than the last 25 years have displayed. As this work is grounded in the Bible of Evangelical faith, not the Bible of the modern Weltanschauung, Bible teaching is or ought to be the center & base of the whole curriculum. How far your son agrees with your own ~~position~~ doctrinal position I am not informed. Most sons, in these days, have largely abandoned the parental ground. I am not likely to be in Northfield

when he makes residence here if that is intended. But before that occurs I hope that he & you also, ~~we~~ may do Mr Dickerson & yourselves the justice of conferring with him in reference to the past & future of the Schools. No one living understands both Schools so intimately as he does — he & his wife — & no man or woman was ever employed in any capacity by the Schools who has exhibited better ability, loyalty & spirit of service. The Board of Trustees is under an obligation to the Dickersons it can never repay, & hitherto has not even acknowledged.

Mr Moody's official report of last November concludes with cordial appreciation the work of Mr Cutler, & is an instance of "damning with faint praise" the more difficult ~~work~~ & more comprehensive work of a stronger & better man, who has allowed to leave this place without so much as an official Thank you.

The old students of both schools should unite in a demand on the Trustees for the change in method of administration needed here, & unite in their own ~~way~~ public acknowledgment of their indebtedness to the Dickensons. They may do that yet, & but for my broken health I am certain they would do it. For several hundred of them know me well enough to give attention to any representation I might make. Mr Crossett, in an extended & considerate reply to my protest of a year ago, expressed the hope that the schools would not lose the benefit of Mr Dickensons continued good will & counsel. I think he ~~was~~ understood, better than most members of the Board, both Mr. & D. L. Moody.

Whatever is done to better the world must be done quickly, or go undone before the speedy return of our Lord to be glorified in his saints & admired in all them that believe. As the capacity for self determination is breaking down in many lands we are likely to see many dictators arise to keep order of a kind. & the clearly foreseen revival of Roman Empire exemplifies the kind of rule we can seem to require. That & many other significant events before our very eyes to day seem to portend the coming of him whose only right it is to reign, see Dr Fort Newton's prophecy in Atlantic Mo. Dec 1925

May 21, 1926.

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
E. Northfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. Rankin;

It was only at the time that your last lettere were coming to me, that I learned of the proposal of the Northfield Trustees to my son, Elliott, with regard to his relationship to the Schools and the work at Northfield. I need not say, and yet I want to say in order that everything may be clear and free from all possibility of misunderstanding, that I at once withdrew from all further consideration of the Northfield question. I attended no meetings of the Board of Directors or any of its Committees and Mrs. Speer and I left Elliott absolutely free to deal with the whole question, just as though he were not our son. I was glad to answer any question he asked and I urged him, before he reached any decision, to confer with Mr. and Mrs. Fitt, Paul and Ambert, Dr. Cutler and Mr. Duley, also with Mr. Dickerson, and that he should not think of undertaking the work without assurances of absolute confidence, goodwill and support from all of those who had borne the burden of the Northfield work in the past, who had made it what it is, and without whose affection and support he could not hope successfully to bear so great a trust. Will and May, of course, were abroad, so that he could not confer personally further with them, but I knew that the matter had been taken up fully with May before she went, and also very fully, both before and after his going, with Will.

I simply wanted to make all this clear that you might know that the moment my son was involved, I past out of the scene just as completely as I could, leaving it to all the others who were involved and to God's Spirit and to the spirit of D. L., which I believe is here with us to lead the Trustees and all others concerned along the right road.

Now that this action has been taken without any participation of mine and as it would have been taken even though I had ventured to express some other judgment, I am sure that all of us who love Northfield will work together in common helpfulness and goodwill to carry forward the great trust that has come down to us and to preserve the great tradition. Whether the action of the Trustees has been wise, only time will show, but the processes of time include all that all of us can contribute. The lad who is taking up this heavy responsibility is putting in his life. He will have the unreserved confidence and support of the Trustees. Will and May, Paul and Ambert and Mr. and Mrs. Fitt have expressed their joyous accord with what the Trustees have done, and they will give all that they can of love and sympathy and confidence. I feel sure that you will do the same and I do hope and pray that we may now go on to still greater and better things than the past has held; that the whole enterprise may be welded together in a unity of purpose and confidence such as will please God and honor and fulfill the great life out of which the Schools sprang. With kind regards,

Very cordially yours,

RES/ JBG

May 25,1926
Dictated 20th.

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
East Northfield,
Mass.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

I had already written you yesterday with regard to my son's call to Northfield before receiving your letter of May 16th.

Thank you very much for the enclosures of your letter. Several of them were marked to be returned, and I send those herewith.

With kind regard always,

Very sincerely yours,

RRS:C.

Wm Rankin
Princeton N.J. 46 Spring St.

Dear Dr Speer; April 13, 1929.

On the morning that Mr Dickerson sailed he wrote me of his conference with your son, saying this: "It was a most satisfactory conference, & did me a world of good, for he is keen & understands the whole situation. He seemed so frank, honest & clear cut. I quite fell in love with him & believe that Northfld is in sane hands!"

.. I have suffered more than most people realize because of such injustice from those who ought to have known better. But that is past, & I sail today with a lighter heart than I ever expected to have".

"I love those schools because of their limitless opportunities for good, & I grow restless sometimes to think of opportunities wasted".

"With Speer as President, I can resume normal relations later with the schools, & be very happy about them". "I am so thankful". (Jan 31. 1929)

Little did you or I realize when four years ago my letter of protest reached you, how soon & fully you would find its charges corroborated & exemplified, in the treatment awarded to your son. In that treatment, in what has followed within two months,

& What may yet follow two months hence, we see the climax & conclusion of a magnificent opportunity shamefully abused; & of a career unsurpassed in all its advantages, excepting the lack of severe discipline in youth, ending in the livid sunset of storm & darkness — which may God dispel for an evening of penitence & grace.

The worst thing that cd ever have happened to the personal character & local influence of the man concerned was his virtual investiture with the inalienable prerogatives of his father. For to his father those prerogatives belonged as proprietary rights that could never be entailed nor shared by any; — which, best of all, were never abused, but used with extraordinary wisdom. The son had ability enough for the duties of his office, & in some directions they were well employed; but never had the wisdom or spirit of his father. His success in fiscal matters, that made his primary function, did not imply a corresponding fitness to control the internal policy of the schools & the persons employed. Yet he was given a local autocracy in all these things whose exercise was never closely questioned, & his sole testimony was largely taken for granted as all the evidence required. His authority was entirely delegated, not that of a proprietor in the premises, but his use of it was never sufficiently checked up. It happens in many corporations that the one who raises most of the money

is allowed in most other matters his own way. But however that may be in trade, it is never wise in school or church.

The financial agent of a school is an agent of the Trustees to raise the money, but the Principal of a school is an agent of the Trustees to direct the work for which the money is raised; & in any great fitting school his office is primary, & all others secondary to that. Trustees & Treasurer & Financial Agent, Faculty & Farm are all incidental to the function of the Principal, on whose personal qualities & equipment the intrinsic value of the work done chiefly depends. The ground of appeal for funds to carry on the work is best found in the merit of work done under the Principal's control. Any real inefficiency in the Principal is soon marked in the product; & such a Principal can be outvoted & replaced. But so long as any man or woman is the recognized Principal that person should be ex officio a colleague of the Trustees, with no individual overlord, but sharing equally in all discussions & decisions. Subject only to the decision of the whole Board in session, after the testimony of the Principal is all in. Whatever fault or failure may attach to this method of government it is better fitted than other methods to promote mutual understanding & large coöperation between the official Board of Guardians & the Faculty of a school. ~~The~~ Two heads are one too many in a school, but a Principal with an overlord makes just that kind of a monstrosity.

It results in that a division of indivisible authority", of which the Northfield Trustees have just cheard some complaint. When W.R. resigned, unwillingly, as President to remain Chairman, he cherished the delusion that the Chairman would retain the authority while the President did the work. He has received a dose of his own medicine, for within the school he always held the authority while the Principal did the work.

The outcome is exceedingly sad thus far, but this is not the end, & we may believe that the present distress will be overcome, & that good days will follow in the wake of justice. W.R. sealed his own fate when he began the cowardly persecution of Mr Dickerson, which went on for some years behind his back, & often abstracted his best efforts, while he was blamed for all unfortunate results. Mr Dickerson was a man with a most progressive mind of his own, & large resources of initiative. Subject to the caprice, bad temper & misinformation of an obstinate, jealous & tricky sovereign, who loved his "little brief authority" as it were the breath of life. Everyone locally connected with the Schools was expected to flunkey to the great Mogul, & the least sign of independence was resented. As so many people throughout the town were more or less dependent on the Schools, & everybody on the farm & Campus, the fear & dread of W.R. - his wrath or frown, has kept the whole town dumb, & the two Schools mute - except as exasperation & contempt were voiced in whispers, while servility & flattery were articulate - in a few instances, not many.

Perhaps you may recall some sentences that in a former letter I have quoted from the warning sent by Paul Moody to Mr Dickerson in the summer that the latter was asked to take charge of the Girls' School. Paul had been his pupil & friend. Will was neither, & the two men had been but slightly acquainted. Paul had already left Northfd, because he could no longer tolerate his brother's insolence. He knew exactly what any Principal W'd have to endure from the domination of Will, & like a Hebrew prophet predicted the whole situation & outcome for Mr Dickerson, should he accept the offer. Paul himself had been forced by Will to resign from the Bd of Trustees, & sever official relations with the Schools. He & his wife had both suffered ignominious treatment. All his life Paul had been bullied & discounted by Will, who always knew it all while Paul knew nothing. This came under my own observation, having known Will since he was 12 yrs old.

Paul wrote three letters of respectful & affectionate warning to Mr Dickerson, of wh the first spoke of Will in terms so severe that Mr D. destroyed the letter, thinking that what was said could not be possible. The other letters he preserved, but had almost forgotten them, till packing up to leave Northfd, when he showed them to me.

that however was not until after the commencement of 1925. Indeed until his ~~of~~ official relation with the Seminary lapsed, Mr Dickerson was extremely guarded in speaking to any one a word of personal detraction of his superior in office. From the beginning to this day he has maintained a self-sacrificing reticence to which Will Moody owes his own immunity hitherto from the loss of all confidence in his competence to govern the schools on the part of former students & the public, & on the part of the Trustees. For had Mr Dickerson published the facts of his official relation to W. R. or been asked by the Trustees, as a Board, to render a strict account of those relations, he wd have been absolutely cleared of blame, & the real offender wd have been unmasked. Mr D. has been under extreme provocation to speak out loud, & has restrained himself, not to save himself, but to save the schools from public injury. There was wide questioning, & much anger, when his resignation was announced, & he has devoted friends all over the land. Had he attempted to defend himself by publishing such a statement as appeared in the N. Y. Times of Feb 11. he wd have made out for himself a far more trustworthy case than his case, but ~~the~~ might have split the Board & public into hostile factions most injurious to ~~the~~ Northfield.

There is no person living more deserving than Mr Dickerson to be conspicuously honored by the Northfield Trustees today. The man whose avowed policy from the first has been never to oppose W.R. has been officially honored. The man whose personal character & influence for good, is much the [& equipment] better of the two, was subjected to continual faultfinding, & investigations instigated for the purpose of discrediting him with the Trustees; & was forced to leave Northfield to save his self-respect. He left with no official protest, with no express recognition of 35 years splendid & fruitful service, but with a certificate of good character, & the good wishes of his official friends. He left with the grief of hundreds of old pupils & colleagues, & expressions of deep personal obligation pouring into his mail from that day to this, & from all parts of the earth. His office was more difficult to fill than any other office connected with the Schools. He was the best individual asset, in the hands of the official guardians, & was deliberately thrown away on the bare chance of finding anybody half so good to take his place. He was long associated with the Founder. He embodied & expressed the best early traditions & ideals of the work, to which he joined the best academic equipment & ideals of education. All this was ~~[illegible]~~ exemplified in the whole conduct of his official service so far as he was left free to execute his own purposes.

Besides many minor accusations, he was accused of executive inefficiency; although he left the work at the summit of its public reputation, its fiscal prosperity, the confidence & good will of the Alumnae, the affectionate loyalty of almost every student in attendance, & of its scholastic standing among the colleges. He had fostered & maintained better order in the school, & a far higher average morale, than exists in most schools, or even ~~in~~ at Mt Hermon. The chief end of these schools is to make education Christian; & the Christian influence of his teaching & example was strongest there that of any other one person at either school, & of all the Moodys & Sunday celebrities put together. He made daily chapel the real heart of the whole undertaking, & ~~there~~ nothing perfunctory could be found in his service there, for which he took time to make serious preparation. Acknowledgement of this value in the life of the students has repeatedly & impressively & most gratefully been made in published & unpublished tributes. No one ever spoke to the girls in chapel whom they listened to more eagerly than to him. His homely talks & prayers impressed them with a sense of reality & of solicitude for them that they gained from few other sources, & never from W.R. And chapel was by no means his only place of religious contact & influence with both students & teachers. Miss Hall herself had no

greater ~~[illegible]~~ influence of this kind, no one in fact had the founder. Even the fiscal prosperity of the schools, as I have already said, must be credited as much to the efficiency of the Principal as to that of the financial agent. His inefficiency would be soon reflected in the product & support.

~~When~~ Mr Dickerson accepted direction of the Seminary after long deliberation & prayer. He was in no haste to take it. Again & again he was urged by W.R. after W.R. said there was no chance with the Board for the appointment of his cousin Ethel, who wd have been like putty in his hands. Having very little personal acquaintance with W.R. & no ~~acquaintance~~ knowledge, beyond W.R's own testimony, of his dealings with Miss Hall, Mr D. gave W.R. the benefit of the doubt, & discounted the warnings rec'd from Paul. Most fortunately for the Seminary that he did, or the Seminary wd have lost fourteen years of his invaluable work. Had he been a weakling he cd never have stayed so long, but W.R. would have played him & tripped him in short shrift, as he has sought to do with your son. The very independence of the man was his strength, tho' the chief cause of offense. For this independence was joined with large ability, real dignity, loyalty & wisdom. So much so that W.R. never dared attack him in the open; nor to move against

him so quickly as desperation has made him move against Eliot. But W.R. can never tolerate anyone locally connected with the Schools who is not absolutely subservient to himself. If Mr. D. was little acquainted with W.R. prior to his official relation at the Seminary, as little was W.R. acquainted with Mr. D. For as Paul wrote to him July 10, 1911, "You must know that, whether or not it is the case, it is said by everyone (?) that it is because you will be absolutely pliable that you have been chosen. You will soon find that you must be if you are to remain there."

In the third letter, Paul says:
"It is pretty well known that altho' Miss Hall had Father's respect & confidence she didn't have Will's. & it is pretty well known that he was impatient of her continuance of the work. It will be felt concerning you, with a good deal of injustice, that you are Will's Man Friday in the place, & will do whatever he wants done regardless of the best interests of the School. I think that is the worst feature of all for you. Your place will be untenable for you, if his smallest (& sometimes unreasonable) whim isn't carried out; & if you do, you will win the disloyalty of the Faculty, the Alumnae & the Students!" "I haven't been able to say a half of what I feel in the matter; for I know that W.R.'s strength of purpose will insist on trying to make a square man fit a round hole — Even when the disparity of the thing is evident, & at grave

injustice to the ~~disparity of~~ squareness of the man & the circumference of the hole!!

Not appreciating the staying powers of Mr Dickerson, nor his ability to adjust himself quickly to the students, faculty & alumni, — most of whom were distressed to think that any man w'd succeed Mr Hall —

Paul feared that his tenure of office wd be short, but especially by reason of inevitable friction with W.R. So he said in letter II "I do not want to see you in a place where you can hardly be happy, & where you certainly will not fit in. The worst of it is that it will be a position from wh it will be very mortifying to retreat, as I am certain your sense of self respect will force you to in no great length of time" —

"I repeat what I said (in the previous letter) that whatever influence I have will be exerted to make your administration successful. But I w'd be a poor friend alike to you & to the school, if I did not on once register this protest & warning!"

"You may remember that it was my Father's wish that I sh'd be responsible for the Sem'y. Circumstances have rendered this apparently inadmissible. But I have a deep love for the school nevertheless, & I cannot keep silence in what seems to me a crisis in its history — even tho it has been at the request of my brother that all official relations have been severed. I trust you will understand the spirit in wh this letter is written. It is primarily for the School's sake. But it is also for yours!!

Mrs Hill said to me ten years ago "Will has been spoiled by too much prosperity". He abounds in cynical animadversions upon others, & resents all criticism directed to himself. I had Mr Hall's confidence from her first year in Northfield to her last, & know very well how she dreaded the change from ~~W.P.~~ D.L.M. to W.R., & how extremely unpleasant he made it for all her subsequent years. He told me himself, that she offered her resignation - wh' he refused; but only because he would not risk the odium her needless departure wd create.
Paul was much loved as friend & teacher in both schools; but he was a rival too near the throne, & had to go.

Mrs Hill said a few years ago: "Will is driving all his father's friends away from town". I did not inquire whom she included, But on inadequate grounds he made it extremely unpleasant for Dr Pentecost & Dr Scofield. I did not encourage Campbell Morgan to remain in town after reading public rumors that Morgan was to become D.L.M's successor in directing the local work.

Since Mr Bulkley reported to him my letter of protest I have been anathema to him of course, & for the term of his life my delightful relations with Northfield of more than 40 years, have been painfully marred. When he called me to account for that letter he was black with fury, & it is my impression that the excessive blood-pressure that brought on the acute attack of his illness, began the day Mr Bulkley's letter reached him - paraphrasing some of my statements.

I did not try to soften my written statements, but repeated verbatim the words Mr B had paraphrased regarding his humiliation of Paul, Mifflin & Mr Dickerson. He demanded my evidence for the lies I had told, & I said it was first-hand evidence in each case; - that I believed his large value to the schools did not reside in his autocratic function, & that my relation to the work for many years warranted my telling its official guardians the injury I believed he had done, with his unfitness to handle educational problems, or to bear rule over his peers.

That was a month before Commencement. Later in the summer he wrote me two scurrilous notes, accusing me of malice, falsehood, arrogance, ignorance, stirring up the fellow journals to publish hurtful rumors, & trying to upset his authority. Of these accusations I freely accept the last - the rest are false.

The second note boasted that in this attempt to overthrow his authority I had totally failed. Only two weeks later he was on his back, stripped of all authority by a higher hand than mine. - a judgment soon ratified by the Trustees. From the moment I heard of his breakdown I knew that his day was over. He thought, & almost thought, telling me so, that on his return from Europe in apparent health he would resume all of his former rôle. But I did not think so.

I did not know that he had been requested to cable his resignation, & no one else wd have misinterpreted that request as he did. Prior to the Bulkley's report of me, I had never had the smallest friction with him, & had always done my best to promote his welfare & legitimate interests. I was his sincere friend, & am that still. My reprobation of his conduct, & judgment of his unfitness have never diminished my solicitude for his welfare. I never said a word to disparage his recognized functions to any one connected with work, but repeatedly defended him from attack, excused his shortcomings & emphasized his real services, until the climax of his injustice left me no alternative but to expose him to those concerned in the good of Northfd.

His father & mother always treated me as an intimate friend, but to him I was never more than a casual acquaintance. When at great loss I was forced to sell my house, & barely escaped with life by entering a hospital, disabled for remunerative work, & obliged to use up my capital to keep going, I left Northfd with no debts, but income so reduced that I cd hardly live on it. So long as any health & means were left I spent & was spent in the service of the schools. After I had been ~~to~~ six yrs in Northfd D.L. wrote me he cd never thank me enough. After twelve yrs he wrote: "What you have done for us in the last three yrs is more than in all the years before. I thank God for even such

ing you to us!" I was ten yrs a trustee, only leaving the Bd when active effort was no longer possible. D.L. knew that my health was breaking up, & tho' disappointed that I cd not continue in visible service, he was always, to the last, finding new ways of showing me his appreciation of the former years. I had spent more money on the schools, ~~than~~ & raised much more from other sources than the schools had ever spent on me, & this was the least part of my service.

I was half an invalid on first arriving in Northfd in '81, & altogether sick when I went away in 1901, but in those 20 yrs my main function was to be the friend of every man, woman & child in the place, every trustee, principal, teacher & student whose good I cd in any way promote.† But tho' at last I was sick in my house, & very hard bestead, W.P. never called upon me once. My house was given outright to the School by the school who wanted nothing but the lot. Every dollar of its cost had been paid by me, & when it was sold I was wholly out of debt. Only the cost of removal by the school to a lot the school already owned was incumbent on the school; & the school was under moral, not legal, obligation to me to return me the house, with lot & rental to my full control. At the time, this cd easily have been done, & wd have been no equivalent compensation for my unpaid service of many years. Had D.L.M. been living at the time this, & much more, he wd have done for me in my extremity. But W.P.

† In the Note I was a publicity agent for the schools, & between town & school I was a nexus of good at of my 20 yrs there. The nature town was then ready to bear witness to this fact.

~~wo~~ told me that the Schools were under no obligation to me whatever, inasmuch as for 12 out of 20 yrs, I had rec'd my board from the Schools — such as it was — plus one sum of $1000. wh' D.L. ordered paid to me a year or two before his death, when he saw that I was sick & disabled. Very willingly he wd have given me a salary during all the earlier years, had I not refused it; & as checks came in so fast for the things I had written for the book, he urged me, ~~to~~ when my house was built, to keep on permanently writing for the Schools, at a good salary. But a bad turn then in my health made impossible the large correspondence involved, the thousand dollars was the only sum I ever rec'd from the Schools, tho' several thousand I had spent & raised — until, in the end, my whole property was virtually sunk in the Northfield enterprise — since the house itself, & everything else I did there, was right to promote, & did promote, the interests of the Schools in a thousand ways that were never recognized by W.R.

I am not writing this to vent a personal grievance or set up a claim. My work was richly repaid, but not in fiscal equivalents. I regret only that I cd not do far more; & wh' I did do was for love alone. But I write this, & all else in this communication, as part of a history that the Northfield Trustees need to know for light on their future decisions.

In the N.Y. Sun of Feb 11. I read a brief abstract of W.R's statement to the Board; & did not know of the full report in the Times until that number was out of print. I would be grateful to you or any one else who can give me a spare copy of that number. I found it on file in the University Library here, after Mr Dickerson had written me from Cairo of having read it in a copy sent to him by a Northfd teacher.

That statement, it seems to me, is an open defiance of the Trustees to do their worst, & a public appeal for reversal of judgment. In view of the fact that the annual appeals for funds issued by W.R. have created or continued a very large constituency of donors, who know little of him personally, & suppose him to be a faithful exponent of his father's purposes, his open breach with his successor may effect a most hurtful division of sentiment, & vastly increase the difficulty of the task in the hands of your Son. Moreover, that publication may be only the first onset of an attack to reach its height next June at the Commencement. If W.R. is in charge of that celebration he may capitalize the opportunity to re-assert his claims, determined either to rule or wreck. It seems to me the Trustees must prepare immediately to counter every move that he may make; & tho' I have no doubt at all that he will lose the game, & soon suffer calamitous

defeat, I fear it may take more than a year to recover losses to the work. If Mr Dickerson should attend that Commencement, I think the Trustees of Elliot will find in him a powerful aid in restoring equilibrium, that if the issue results in W.R's retirement from the Board, Mr Dickerson is the first man to put in his place.

W.R. says he had himself served the Schools all of 35 years, because in small ways he assisted his father during the five years before his father's death.

It is a notable coincidence that the service of Mr Dickerson also extended over precisely 35 years — already a life-work; tho, if he keeps his health, he has ten or fifteen years of good work in him yet in natural expectation. Those coming years would have been the best of all for Northfd, had he been given a free hand there to carry on with the full understanding & coöperation of the Trustees. Little do they know what they have lost! Yet he is still available to Northfd in ways that shd prove of the utmost value. But before all else let the Trustees make the amends for past injustice. They cannot afford to let justice to such a man go by default — least of all in the exigency they have reached.

Altho I have lost my property & lost my health, I have not yet altogether lost my mind. Until I do I will stand by your son as I have stood by Mr Dickerson, if only he does not reconstruct the Bible teaching of Northfield upon the major premise of modern thought — the assumption of a naturalistic universe, in which God, if there be a God, never intervenes. That assumption is a universal negative, & the biggest lie the Devil has foisted upon easily deceived mankind. It reduces Christianity, where that is still named, to base theism & ethics — exceedingly base — emasculates the moral law & eviscerates the Gospel.

Dixon, & all the ethnic religions, have a tradition of a supreme Creator God, & the reason intelligent, they agree with modern science in that.

If you think it best, I would be glad to have this letter read by Mr Fry, & by anyone else at your own discretion. Try to get me a copy of the Times for Feb 11, unless the same matter is otherwise printed. It calls for an effective reply by the trustees. I suppose two or three trustees or more may side with W.R. Many were absent from that last gathering in New York. But I shd think that even Mr Bulkley wd greatly resent the publication of that statement in the Times, perhaps even Mr Baker. Tell me all you are willing to tell of the facts — when you get time.

Cordially Yours, Henry Van Rankin

(over)

D. L. M. was inflexible in his principles, but a methods & matters of routine. No man was ever less tied to the rails. He was an innovator of the first magnitude. This is good ammunition for Elliot

Some Northfd Moody – no name given – has been quoted to me as saying that the row just now stirred up is only a bubble to what is coming by & bye Verbum Sap.

1 Sam 8: 1-3.

It is my impression that in case of need the best man at Hermon for Principal is Stark. See the acct of him in the Hermonite Sept 27. 1901

April 25, 1929
Dictated April 23, 1929

Mr. Henry W. Rankin
46 Spring Street
Princeton, N. J.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

I am very much obliged for your budget letter of April 13th which I shall be glad to send to Mr. Frey. Elliott has also told me of his conference with Mr. Dickerson. He has had several helpful conferences also, I think, with Paul Moody.

I am very glad to have the extracts from Paul's letters to Mr. Dickerson which you sent.

I am expecting to see Will Moody on Saturday and have a long talk with him.

I do not understand the reference in your letter of fresh troubles brewing at Northfield and should be very glad if you would let me know what it is that you have in mind.

Very cordially yours,

[illegible]/d

Henry W. Rankin

Princeton N.J. April 30. 1929.

46 Spring St.

Dear Dr Speer — Yrs of April 25th just come — sorry I didn't get it last week, before your interview with W.R. on Saturday. I am most thankful that Elliot has now been in cordial conference with both Dr Dickerson & Paul Moody. Just so soon as W.R. resigns as trustee I think those two men should both become members of the Board. That wd be what Aristotle, I think, first called Poetic justice. I think that Wills life has been spared chiefly that he may be brought to repent the wrong that he has done to many. Instead of that he has gone further & fared worse. His blindness to his own mistakes & the folly of his recent action with the Bd. only make most pitiful the plight he has brought upon himself. Of course, so long as he has not repented it was bound to come. The whole universe conspirs for moral ends, & is marked by the moral equation — a principle that has in Scripture manifold expression & very full exemplification. Some day I will gather up for you a few passages & instances on which you can make a tremendous sermon.

As to Beach trouble brewing all I can say is this. A recent letter from Northfield quotes the rumor — perhaps on a more — that an unnamed member of the Moody family has said that the commotion already started is only a bubble to what is coming. I suppose that already started refers to the publication of Will's statement in the Times of Feb. 11, — tho it may go back four years to the Dickerson last Commencement. What the remark portends I cannot guess, unless ~~it~~ W. R. may hope to capitalize the coming Commencement as an opportunity to create a division in his favor among the crowds of alumni expected to assemble at that time. If he felt confident of success in such an effort I think he wd make it; but I am sure it wd only disclose to him more painfully than ever his want of ~~support~~ personal support in the constituency of the School. The love for Northfd, its schools & traditions, & confidence in the good results shown every year by the inside work of the faculties — this love & confidence which have responded so well in the past to Will's appeal for funds, have not been directed especially to him. He has been taken for granted as the authorized agent of the Schools to make the appeal. But it seems to me that his present state of mind is desperate, & may break out in some new folly — tho' I hope not. The same letter that brought me the

rumor also stated that W.R. says he is resigned to his fate, but his wife takes it deadly. The Seminary Faculty apparently has often assumed that she inspired his worst moves; & she has been even less liked than he was on the campus. When his sister Emma told me a few years ago that Will had been spoiled by too much prosperity, she covered the ground for man & wife. Thoreau says that most resignation is confirmed despairing — which in this case may apply: tho' Thoreau knew very little of the Christian heart, — even less than his great master Emerson, whom I heard lecture several times, & have read ever since. He was not the pantheist he was commonly called, on the strength of a few ambiguous passages, — just as bad in Jonathan Edwards — but the best exponent of a naturalistic theism the last century anywhere produced. If I were a well man I would make a book on the Theism of R.W.E.

Paul Moody had been Mr Dickerson's pupil, as Will never was: & Paul entertained for him an affectional admiration. During the summer of 1911, when Mr Dickerson was contemplating the proposal to take charge of the Girls' School, Paul, who had left Northfield in 1909, wrote to Mr D. three warming letters.

hating to see him placed in a new position under conditions of humiliation of wh Mr D. knew nothing. & scarcely believed credible, even when he had rec'd this warning. Mr Dickerson at that time somewhat discounted Paul's warning, & gave Will the benefit of the doubt. But only decided to accept the offer with much deliberation & prayer. He was not in the least inclined to jump at the bait, & knew he must overcome in the minds of Faculty, students & Alumni a good deal of prejudice toward any succession of Mr Pace, especially to a man. These obstacles loomed large in Paul's thought, & were particularized in detail in his three letters. While the chief obstacle was characterized in the personal attitude of W.R. Had Mr Dickerson fully believed the representation of this in the letters he wd never have accepted the offer; nor wd any self-respecting candidate for that position, knowing fully in advance the relation to W.R. that it implied be likely to accept it. I knew very well at the time how Mrs Pace all dreaded the change from D.G. to W.R. & how extremely unpleasant for her were the new relations to the end.

as he soon did,

The fact that for fourteen yrs Mr Dickerson was able to stave off the inevitable issue, hold his own so well as he did, & accomplish so much as he did in the face of so much moral, fiscal & executive obstruction as he continually encountered, proves the exceptional strength & ability of the man. Had he been a weakling & shown want of dignity, magnanimity & patience he never cd have done it, & had he adopted the policy of always agreeing with his

official superior, he wd have been in hot water with his Faculty & students all the time, as Paul plainly foresaw. The provocation he endured to lose his temper or his office at the Seminary was far greater than was ever suffered at Mt Hermon, for local reasons I have previously named. But his real strength of manhood, & obvious success at so many points, were such that W.R. never dared attack him openly, nor encroach upon him with the insolent overbearing that wd have had frequent bent with less of a man in that privileged position. And so long as W.R. was Mr Dickerson's authorized superior in office, no one cd have been more guarded & careful ~~to avoid~~ than Mr D. was to avoid saying or doing anything to discredit W.R's recognized authority or personal character with Faculty or students, or persons employed by the Schools. His few intimates on the two faculties learned the situation more from personal observation & circumstantial evidence, than from his own adverse testimony. I was in Northfield all of his last year there, & was rather close to him from the yr of his first arrival at Mt H. in 1889; but in my broken health saw him infrequently, & did not learn from his own lips until March 1925 of his resignation the previous October: When I begged him to tell me why, all I cd get from him until after Commencement was that his relations with the Homestead had become so strained that

he could no longer stay with self-respect. — I learned more from his wife, & the whole story after his office ceased; but knowing W. R. as I did, & the historical background of all this, I had sufficient warrant to write the letter of protest that you & three other trustees recd. It was a hateful letter to write — the most hateful service I ever rendered in my life; but I was morally bound to do it, & the only person acquainted with the facts who was free to do it. But when the letter was written, & I submitted it to Mr Dickerson for correction, he would not read it, & did not read it until I sent him a copy late that summer. There stood for little character of the man, & one thing more about this: The Dickersons did not stay on in Northfd for some years after this unpleasant hass developed, because their living depended on doing so. Not only could both of them have obtained elsewhere more remunerative positions than Northfd offered, but both were possessed of some independent means — not large, but sufficient. They stayed ~~on th~~ because they loved the work, & saw the large fruit it was yielding every year; they loved the students, & were abundantly loved in turn; they loved the memories of the place, & knew how it had been blessed of God. All they lacked to accomplish more & better results was a free hand

in the policy of the schools, subject only to the ruling of the whole Bd in session afterwards. Opportunity on the part of Mr Dickerson to state his own case to the Trustees, this they were denied; even when accusations were framed against him behind his back, which he cd easily have cleared up. It was an instance of what the Police call a frame up. But even this is not all: for Mr Dickerson once said to me that the work was so dear to him that if a financial crisis should cripple the school, he would serve his office without payment till the crisis was past.

Where will the Northfd schools ever find a Principal who either would or could do all of this? Yet after 35 years of such service he was allowed to retire with no official protest, no explicit recognition of his splendidly fruitful results, no acknowledgement of the moral obligations incurred by all the friends & guardians of the work, & nothing better than a certificate of good character, drawn up, I suppose, in the office of his enemy. All this, from the most Christian Corporation in the land, from the lovers of D. L. Moody! The Dickersons are not in such dire need of a retiring pension as most Northfd teachers would be. But no Northfd teachers ever deserved it more, or wd be likely to use it for better advantage to Northfd. If any Northfd teachers were ever penalized instead of being rewarded, the Dickersons have been penalized. & another man without half his character, influence

or equipment has been officially & conspicuously honored — only for never ~~disagreeing~~ disagreeing with W.R.

The first letter from Paul was so severe in its strictures, that Mr Dickerson destroyed it but preserved the other two — that he almost forgot, while packing up to leave the place, & he showed them to me & permitted me to copy extracts.

They may not return from Egypt in time to attend the next Commencement, but the day they do next get back to Northfd shd be another Jubilee, & a day of their public vindication. The least the Alumni & Alumnae shd do, toward this is to have portraits made of both the Dickersons for both the Schools by the best available artist of Boston, New York or Philadelphia, & a handsome pamphlet printed containing all the tributes already published, & others never published from letters, edited by Mr Becker or Mr Tillinghast, or the best hand among his former Seminary colleagues.

To all this shd be added Mr Dickerson's election to the Bd of Trustees, so soon as that can properly be done. Let Elliot read this letter & also Mr Frey.

Cordially yours

Henry W. Rankin

Henry W. Rankin
Princeton N.J. 46 Spring St
May 22. 1929

Dear Dr Speer: I suppose you are just starting west. Another vague report has just come to me from Northfld of more impending trouble – I suppose, but do not know, that these rumors are centered on Commencement, & the opportunity then offered to seek a division of sentiment. If the master of ceremonies on that occasion hopes to retrieve himself he is mistaken – but I think the Trustees must be prepared to counter any mistaken demonstration. It is a case of King Saul & young David. What a man sows he must reap. That is a natural law in the Spiritual world. If you get the Princeton Alumni Weekly, please read, when you get time, my Brief Estimate of C. W. Shields in the paper for April 26. That the main result of his work there described will yet be fully sustained in all theology & philosophy I have not the slightest doubt. Shields is an unused asset of the first importance – as the two doctrines in this place will some day learn. He will yet come to his own Princeton & Dickerson in Northfld.

Cordially yrs
Henry W. Rankin

If Dickerson is made Trustee, he may yet do as much for the Schools as ever in the past. There is no man living who knows better than he does what both Schools need.

He also is now an unused asset of the first importance to Northfd.

To morrow I leave Princeton for surgical treatment at the Presbr Hospital in New York, not knowing what next.

June 4,1929

Mr. Henry W. Rankin,
Presbyterian Hospital,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Rankin,

On returning from the General Assembly I found your note of May 22nd with its enclosures. I was very sorry to hear of the necessity of your coming up to the hospital but it is good that you have hospitals to which to go. I trust that all may go well and that you may secure full relief.

I shall not be able to get to the meeting of the Trustees on Saturday. I have to be in Michigan on Friday as the delegate of our Church to the Synod of the Reformed Church of America and cannot get to Northfield until Saturday night. I shall miss the meetings of the Trustees and Incorporators accordingly, but shall be at Northfield for the Seminary anniversary on Sunday.

I trust that there may be no unhappy developments such as you have had possibility of. I have had a letter which I shall send you in the hope of persuading him to see the large opportunities which the future offers to him if he will transcend all misapprehensions and misinterpretations and give himself to the possibilities of service which we who love him can see for him in the years ahead.

The General Assembly was a very temperate and harmonious body, in spite of earnest discussions and some divergent judgments. I trust that it may prove that the great issues which were decided were settled in the right way and according to the will of God.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

HWS:C.

Letters of Mr. Hawkins

to Elliott Speer

Burlington Vt
194 Pickle Place
Dec 16. 1933

Ramlow

My dear Mr Speer,

Thank you for your letter of Oct. 25. You probably know that on July 5. I left Swanton to enter a Sanatorium in this place for treatment, having been overtaken with a new invasion of the flesh, called arthritis, that cripples the joints. Shoulders, arms, fingers, knees have been so stiff that I am practically a helpless invalid, needing constant attendence. After ten weeks in that institution at the devouring cost of $40. a week, & very slight benefit, I moved with a practical nurse to a small private apartment, where I have her care, & am more comfortable than when surrounded by half a dozen nurses & all sorts of electrical ap-

paralysis. At first I could not hold a pen to write, but now can do that, tho' the fingers are stiff yet. This began sensibly last March, just about ~~the~~ my 82d anniversary (March 8) For some time I had then been trundling the first baby of the Episcopal Rector, neighbor to Chatter, for her daily airing on my own. He made the enclosed snapshot, in which I do not look the invalid, & which I send you, with an earlier snapshot, to keep among the memorials of Mt Hermon with which I was closely connected for some years.

Notwithstanding age & infirmity I was never more eager to get busy, & have work enough laid out in mind to fill 20 years of health. Make me well, & I shall certainly return to Northf'd, away from which place I am an exile; having put too much of life there to feel much

at home elsewhere. But with health I'd like to divide the ~~plan~~ time between Northfd & Princeton, as the two towns where I might hope to devote myself most profitably to local interests & study. ~~to the~~ You see I have never lost interest in the dreams of my youth, nor failed to keep up, with whatever interruption, some early studies & their main objective.

What you tell me of the plan for continuing the August Conference pleases me well. I can imagine no better plan under ~~better cond~~ present conditions. I think that perhaps such a committee of old men might well be made self perpetuating, to ensure continuance of the enterprise, & of its early traditions. Already those traditions have not been so closely adhered to as they might be.

A steady drift away from them will wreck the conference, founded as it was on very much prayer, & the Bible as it stands written, — not as reconstructed by the criticism whose major premise is the modern weltanschauung; a world-view doomed to the same limbo as the astronomy of Ptolemy. I have closely followed its pros & cons for 60 years, & have no doubt of the issue.

I wish all the summer conferences might fall under the supervision of the same committee; since they are only held by invitation or sufferance of the North'd Trustees. A good many speakers on the North'd platform have, since the death of the founder, violated the aims & tradition that he founded. If that tradition is not sound it ought to be displaced, if sound it ought to be preserved.

No man ever succeeded as well as D. L. Moody in bringing together

for 20 years so many leaders of so many denominations, who from the same platform, ~~who~~ with so little censorious attack upon opponents, maintained so marked an agreement in their effective & fruitful affirmation of a theology strictly evangelical – a theology which made possible the Northfield Schools & the whole career of their founder. If any one in this irreligious age should be curious to learn what evangelical theology is, accepting the Bible at its face value, & the mind of Christ as its final & adequate criterion – not only of all divine revelation, but of the world-order, so far as reflected in his words & function, I think it would be hard to find it better expressed than in the file of Northfield Echoes pubd during the last years of D. L. Moody's life.

Teachers & students of both schools should be encouraged to read much in the bound vols of that file — the sermons may be the last thing either the students or teachers want to read. I wish they might also be persuaded to get by heart the life & work of the Founder. Little else would add so much as so doing to the equipment of school heads & trustees for the work in their hands. D. L. Moody was the central man of the last century for all the Churches then evangelical, both in this country & Gt Britain, & his work was done during the very decades in which some leaders of science were most conspicuous & effective in undermining the Christian faith, & all faith in the supernatural. Spencer, Darwin, Huxley & Tyndall then sowed the wind of which today we are reaping the whirlwind in such a measure of scepticism, agnosticism & blatant atheism as never before prevailed before in the history of the

world – unless before the flood. And that one event of the great Deluge, if it actually occurred, is alone sufficient to wreck the great Dogma of modern science as completely as the earth was wrecked by that catastrophe – of which the Apostle Peter says that men willingly forget it, as they also ignore a future disaster that those who know not God & obey not the Gospel of his Son will have to encounter. Emerson (whom I heard lecture several times, & have read ever since) says truly that every day is doom's day. But some are conspicuously such; & Christ says that "As it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be in the days of the Son of man. Two British historians, as different as could be from each other, are credited with saying that America is rushing Niagara (Macaulay & Carlyle) what would

they say today? Within three weeks ex President Lowell of Harvard, (no fundamentalist indeed) has said that this country is fast reaching the conditions of ancient Rome, & unless something is done about it will follow its conclusion. Who is doing anything about it but those who still hold fast, & are not afraid to announce, what Schwegler, historian of philosophy, calls the central ~~fact~~ idea of Christianity, namely, that God became man to reconcile man to God — with all the implications of that event for the whole of Scripture, of history & of science. If science & philosophy are concerned with facts, & the interpretation of facts, why do they ignore the central fact of human history & natural history as well. For as Pascal says: "Who knows not Christ knows not the order of the world, knows not himself".

your father has put all churches of Christ under great obligation for his splendid vindication of this fact, an unanswerable vindication of the original, perennial & only Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ — tho' no man can call him Lord, & mean it, save by the Holy Ghost.

I was greatly helped in my young & drifting days by finding that three splendid vindications of the Johannine authorship of the Fourth Gospel had been written by three Unitarian Scholars of Harvard — Ezra Abbot, A. P. Peabody & Edmund Hamilton Sears. After mastering those three books — I began the intensive study of John, without turning to any other book or part of Scripture, until I had gone seven times consecutively thro' John,

weighing every word & phrase & figure of speech, & every staggering claim made for Christ, or ascribed to his own lips, comparing every part with every part to learn the whole Jesus loquendi & analogy of faith; & then comparing John with the Synoptics. This brought me to the conclusion that there are no claims for Christ explicitly made in John not also made by implication in all the other three & with these claims to identification with God such no other sane man ever made or could; the disputes of Christ with the Jews, & his words to the disciples, were only such as must have occurred & must have been spoken, & are self authenticated in every chapter & line; if anything, more precisely quoted verbatim than most of his words in the Synoptics. Then besides all this, the complete identification of Christ with God that belongs to all Christian experience in the measure that it is Christian, & in the measure that it is mature, corroborates & clinches

all that is said of Christ, before his resurrection & ascension, & all that is said of the ascended & cosmic Christ in the Acts & Epistles. Indeed, as Hegel affirmed, the deepest of truths is the Incarnation, but it does not follow that all men are incarnations of God. Incarnation is a unique event, found only once in history, & only in Christ. All men are the offspring of God, & genetically kindred with him. One alone is identical with God ontologically, tho' socially distinct from God the Father. In my own opinion the whole of Christianity falls between two cardinal events adequately attested, namely: the initial creation of man in the image of God, & incarnation of God in the image of man. Given these two events, & all else that we find in scripture is covered by them, & is matter of course.

The moral maxim of Noblesse oblige, is as pertinent to God as to man. Having created man in his own likeness, a rational & moral being, his own proper off-spring, it was morally incumbent on God to make all the first advances & make himself known to man by methods & language that man could understand. Hence the overt revelation recorded for us in Scripture, & reduced to fable-lore by the sophisticated modern mind – as it was by many of the first enemies of the faith.

If Christ, was not all that he claimed, to be in his supernatural nature & function, he was rightly condemned as a blasphemer.

But the objections found today to the staggering claims of Christ in the 4 Gospels & the whole New Testament are but the same objections raised by his murderers. No half way compromise is logically possible between the Evangelical Christianity of the whole Bible, & the criticism of the murderers.

The whole modernistic movement in ~~philosophy~~ theology is a combination of 17th century deism under new conditions of science. Its objective is the reduction of Christianity to a naturalistic theism; tho a man not logically consistent may only go half way. In my opinion the best exponent of naturalistic theism the last century produced, & in some respects better than Kant, was R. W. Emerson, standing at the head of American letters. Now that we have in hand his total output, including the Journals, no excuse remains for calling him a pantheist, as was commonly done by his friends & foes alike. Like Jonathan Edwards, he exposed himself to this charge by using some ambiguous or infelicitous expressions. But the strongest undercurrent of his thought is theistic in both prose & verse. When Henry B. Smith first heard him lecture, Smith wrote of him "very able & very free". But after Smith had

read & received much of Emerson's writing, Smith wrote again in his journal: "All that Emerson lacks is Christ!" In rejecting the supernatural claims of Christ, indicated by the official name Christ, Emerson cut loose from the whole conception of an overt revelation; but found more of God in our common experience of history & nature than any writer I have ever read. In important respects he is much more orthodox than many supposedly orthodox men in the pulpit today, & his spiritual insight & weighty expression so far outrun what we have from most other men who have used the same major premise that their words & influence are trivial & cheap compared with his. Such a man as H. E. Fosdick is utterly superficial, while appealing so strongly to the naturalistic bias of human nature - especially of youth. He can not even define "heaven", much less

does he understand Christianity or Christ. His only message is civic righteousness, which without evangelical fly cannot be made to work. More civic righteousness was brought about by the preaching of D. L. Moody than all the modernistic preachers of today put together. Their strictly religious value is no greater than that of which Emerson complained in what he stigmatized as "the ~~the~~ pale negations of Boston Unitarianism". In the heyday of Concord, not long after the famous Divinity School Address, which for many years, non grata to his own University, made Emerson, the two foremost men of letters in this country were conversing, when Emerson said to Nathaniel Hawthorne: "We must get rid of the Christ!" "No, Mr Emerson", said Hawthorne, "we cannot do without the Christ!"

(See Emerson at Home & Abroad
By Moncure D. Conway.)

I have been reading Hocking's Meaning of God in Human Experience, & find that the major premise of the whole treatise is that conception of world-order which is expressed in the current theory of Evolution. On this premise Dr Hocking ~~tries~~ makes a desperate attempt to rescue an attenuated theism from the most adverse conditions of modern thought. He denies a primaeval theism, & all overt revelation, & tries to show the natural development of religion from animism, spiritism & polytheism into this kind of theism by the occasional glimpses of Absolute Being vouchsafed to men, & its empirical recognition by mystics, both ethnic & Christian. He supposes a natural & general progress of religion from low to high, & does not see that every form of religion which can be historically traced has fallen from high to low — even Xty, wherever the Bible has been neglected as the book of life. Nothing can save the Northfield schools from the complete secularization of many other schools, but continual emphasis on the central idea of Christianity.

Copied by Hewitt — Mr Rankin

Burlington Vt
19 Nickols Place
Jan. 6 - 1934

My dear Mr Spear;

It must have been a great joy to have your father with you at Christmas, as he writes me he was there — perhaps also your mother. Ford Cottage is well adapted to the entertainment of visitors, & in its appointments & location & views is really a delightful house — a house that I imagine will be your permanent home. The lady for whom it is named was as rare a soul as ever dwelt at Mt Vernon — a rare combination of culture & piety, wisdom & goodness

who, by the favor of God, was as close a friend as I had during my own residence on that hill. On her first arrival she rode with me from the R.R. station in Norfolk to the school, & her first weeks there were spent in the same house where I had a room — the brick cottage farthest south, & there we first became acquaint. She had been, I think, the youngest, as well as one of the best scholars in her class at Wellesley, & was first recommended to Mr D.L. by a classmate who was younger sister to Mrs H.N.F. Marshall. Young & lovely as she was, with little experience of boys & young men, she adapted herself wonderfully to all her surroundings & work. So genuine & unaf-

fected & well balanced was her character, so natural, cordial & delightful her bearing toward every one there, so unselfishly interested in the welfare of all - pupils, teachers & others on the farm, so competent to teach anything & everything she had learned in her own curriculum, so refined yet so approachable in her manners, that young men older than herself found her most companionable, yet honored her so highly that ~~an~~ undue familiarity was never ventured; admired & beloved by all that knew her at both schools, she had the same queenly, yet most human influence on the boys & girls alike; & in the troubled time of Mr Sawyer's, when the whole school was split into factions, she was the peace-

maker in the faculty, reconciliated more than anybody else to avert an open rupture. Four years she taught at Mt Vernon, the last three principally Greek. Those who went to college from her classes had rec'd as good instruction as any fitting school provides, & had themselves alone to blame for any failure to do credit to their teacher. Frank Critchlow, who took the Cambridge prize at Vernon, was accustomed, during his senior year, when released from milking cows work, to get up early, & read an hundred lines of Homer before breakfast for the fun of it. Sandy McGaffin & John Gildsly were among her prize pupils - also Coyle. Until the arrival of Mr Dickerson in 1887, mathematics - beyond arithmetic - was taught badly for two or three years, & in that branch Critchlow & W.R. & others suffered. This for a time led

Critchlow to drop out of College, & later, on entering again, his eyes gave out, & a second time he left college. All this being misunderstood by D.L.M. led him to treat Critchlow as if he had proved a failure, & the total neglect of the boy by D.L.M. who had previously shown great favor, was the worst thing for Critchlow that cd have happened. It soured him, & made him suspicious of all his friends, & led him to some reckless conduct that otherwise wd have been avoided. Subsequent treatment of Critchlow by W.R. only made matters worse, so that he has remained alienated from the School. If I shd tell you the whole story you wd boil. But everything shd be done at Alt. to win him back. He is at least convinced that I am still his friend.

After four years at Mt Vernon as teacher Miss Ford spent a year in Europe – mostly to master German, & was a year master in Göttingen where I had spent a winter & heard Lotze. But during her ~~fourth~~ third year at Vernon Mr Cutler came to teach Latin, & in that year they became engaged. Mr Cutler then went to Europe for two years. On my return from California Mr Moody asked me to join the Bd of Trustees, as trustee for the Seminary, & with him I was placed on a committee to select teachers. One day he said to me: we have lost our Greek teacher at the Sem'y. Do you know of any one suitable to take her place? I said, I certainly did know, if we could get her. I told him that in a few weeks Miss Ford wd be back from Europe, & might be persua

principal or not? No other candidate was in sight, & D.L. was in a hurry to get on to his work. At the last minute he learned that Mr Cutler was engaged to Miss Ford, & for Mr Moody that settled it. He scarcely was acquainted with Cutler, but had unbounded confidence in Miss Ford, & believed that whatever Cutler lacked she wd make good — ascertained, proved to be the case. Mr Cutler was pleased with his post in Pa. & was timid about accepting the offer at Mt H. but yielded somewhat reluctantly to Mr Moody's wish. W.R. & Hubert & I attended their wedding at Wellesley, Ills. At the Sem, Miss Ford not only taught Greek, but was head of East Wall, where she proved as good an executive as she was a teacher, & won the girls exactly as she had the boys.

At both schools she made an ineffaceable & most welcome impression upon students & faculty alike. Many fine women in those days taught at both schools, all of whom I knew well, women of consecrated character & aptitude for teaching — most of them highly regarded by the students; some of them unusually strong & admirable persons. All but one or two of the women employed by Mr Hubbard were well chosen, & he himself, was a man of high distinction among educators of the state, with a long record behind him, a model teacher, executive & Christian gentleman — of whom I may say more another time. Had his health permitted his remaining five years at the school to get it thoroughly organized for a successor

the whole early history of the School wd have escaped serious troubles, & risen to a high level. Of Mr Sawyer & Mr Cutler more anon.

It is certain that Mr Cutler was tided over difficulties & saved from blunders again & again by his wife - & I have no doubt he wd acknowledge it. He was a good man without much initiative, not sufficiently sure of himself (as some are over-sure) & not very valiant for his own convictions. His avowed policy was never to differ with W.R., whose own self-assurance was as great as the other man's lack. Hence to Mr Cutler many honors came, as to Mr Dickerson most unmerited dishonor.

In Feb. 1901 I left Northfd to enter a private hospital in Brooklyn where I survived many years.

In May of that year, after an operation, I got back to Northfd for the summer to pack my goods & settle my affairs. I divided my time between Vermont & Northfd, being entertained by Hubert at the Hotel after some delight weeks at the Cutlers. In 1900 Mrs Cutler's heart began to give out, & she was long absent from home for rest. But in May 1901 she was back at the Manchester House where I stayed. I had always known that was no home in which to bring up a family & long had wished a suitable house for the Principal might be built. But those weeks at the Cutlers gave me an enhanced appreciation of both man & wife. The house was crowded, & from morning till late in the evening overrun by callers on

every kind of business - students, teachers, farmers, drivers, et al. Mr Cullen's office for business was there at the dwelling. The phone was in very frequent use - Most of the children were there. Mrs Cullen was in poor health - yet her patience & self control, her ready wit & gentle voice, her easy manners with all who came, her quick response to every need, her attitude of welcome, her tireless effort to put every one at ease, her wisdom in dealing with the children & solution of her husband's questions - all this & more exhibited a sweetness, elevation & poise of character, & a self command that governed & united the whole house - as it had the whole school. & in her husband was reflected. But had Ford Cottage been erected ten years sooner that rare woman might be living to this day. While I was there she was reading Don Quixote - as Abraham Lincoln used to read Artemas Ward, & Confederate Crafts Roads to keep his mind merry & light the weights. What more I did say of Mr Dickerson I have written to Mr Fry who will

Shown you the letter. Yours truly, Henry W. Rankin